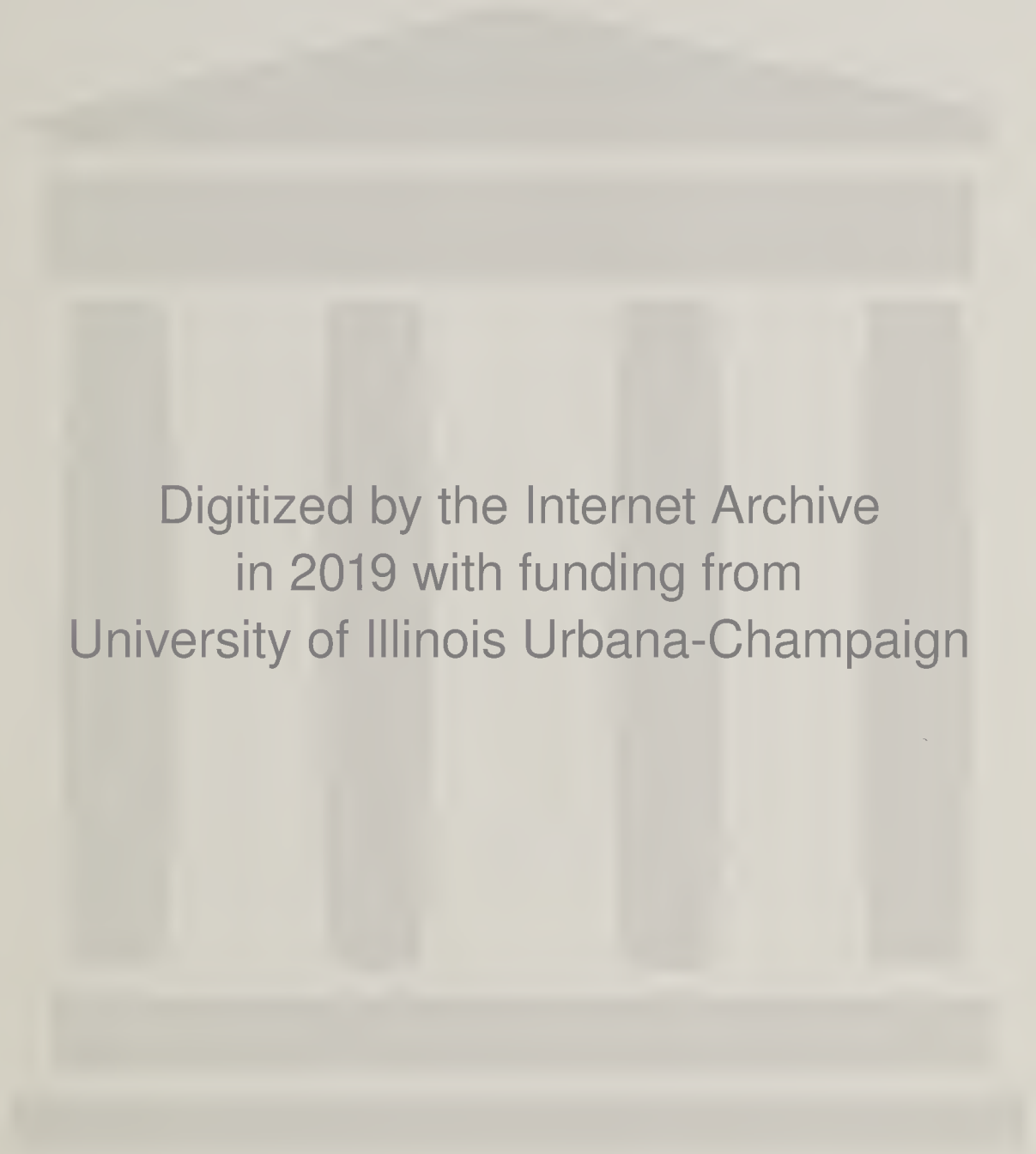


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Report of the Investigating Committee
on the Hospital for the Insane, made to
the Governor of Illinois. Dec. 1, 1867

ILLINOIS HISTORICAL SURVEY



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REPORT
OF THE
INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE
ON THE
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
MADE TO THE
GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS,

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SPRINGFIELD :
ILLINOIS JOURNAL PRINTING OFFICE.
1869.



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REPORT.

To His Excellency, GOVERNOR OGLESBY:

At the last regular session of the Legislature of this State, the following joint resolutions were adopted by that body—

WHEREAS, There are reports in circulation in the public press and elsewhere, reflecting upon the management of the Hospital for the Insane, thereby tending to injure the reputation of the superintendent, and to impair the usefulness of that important institution; therefore,

Resolved, the Senate concurring, That a joint committee of three from this House and two from the Senate, be appointed to visit the Hospital for the Insane, after the adjournment of the Legislature, at such times as they may deem necessary, with power to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses on oath. That said committee be instructed thoroughly to examine and inquire into the financial and sanitary management of said institution; to ascertain whether any of the inmates are improperly retained in the hospital, or unjustly placed there, and whether the inmates are humanely and kindly treated, and to confer with the trustees of said hospital in regard to the speedy correction of any abuses found to exist, and to report to the Governor from time to time, at their discretion.

And be it further resolved, That said committee be instructed to examine the financial and general management of the other State institutions.

In pursuance thereof, the undersigned were, on the 28th day of February last, appointed such committee.

Contemplating the possible contingency that official action in respect to matters covered by the foregoing resolutions might be necessary before the next session of the Legislature, it will be observed, the committee, instead of being required to report the result of their investigations to the Legislature, were directed to “confer” with the trustees of the Hospital for the Insane “in regard to the speedy correction of any abuses found to exist, and to report to the Governor from time to time at their discretion.”

P 2806

P 2770

It will also be observed, that although the committee are "instructed to examine the financial and general management of the other State institutions," it is only recited that "there are reports in circulation in the public press and elsewhere reflecting upon the management of the Hospital for the Insane;" and it is only with the trustees of that institution that the committee are specially directed to "confer" with reference to the correction of "any abuses found to exist."

Aside from the great interest connected with the management of our other benevolent State institutions, it is not strange that grave charges (founded, it may be in a majority of cases, upon mere rumor or bare apprehension), that the Hospital for the Insane was either negligently or corruptly managed, should result in ordering a prompt and searching inquiry into the truth or falsity of such charges; and especially so when it is considered, as will be shown hereafter in this report, that since the opening of the hospital, November 3d, 1851, and prior to December 1st, 1866, over twenty-five hundred patients were admitted for treatment; that about four hundred thousand dollars had been expended by the State for lands and buildings to establish, and six hundred thousand dollars for current expenses in maintaining this cherished State institution; and that by such munificent appropriations by the people, its capacity had been increased until five hundred of this unfortunate and afflicted class can be constantly provided for, and will soon, at a probable expense to the State of \$100,000 per annum, be under its supervision and government.

The State has not only a large pecuniary investment in this hospital, but the most delicate and solemn trusts are committed to those who are responsible for its control. Everything, therefore, concerning its financial, medical, sanitary, or moral government, is not only of absorbing interest to those who may have friends and relatives there, but also to the whole people of the State whose pride it has been to found and support this institution which represents its intelligence and public spirit, and is worthy of a first class American State. And the fact that unusual and peculiar qualifications are required for the proper government and treatment of the insane, in the opinion of the committee, affords no good reason why a rule of strict and even rigid accountability should not be applied to those who have a personal supervision over them, for kindness and forbearance in their government are

demanded alike by the dictates of humanity and common decency. When the committee were appointed, on the last day of the session, no member had, or pretended to have, either any personal knowledge or opinion concerning the merits of the complaints made. As there was no person appointed as agent or allowed to represent the State in the collection of testimony for the consideration of the committee, nor authority given the committee to employ such, they were in doubt what precise course to adopt under the resolutions providing for their appointment. Believing it to be their duty to proceed as early and speedily as possible to ascertain all important facts, they entered upon the discharge of the duties devolved upon them with a most anxious solicitude and hope that without any palliation or concealment of any wrong, a thorough examination of the whole subject might result in a full vindication of the management of those institutions, and an entire acquittal from censure of the Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, and those with whom he had been associated.

The committee first met at the Dunlap House, in Jacksonville, on the 14th of May, and after a full and free consultation as to the general duties devolving upon them, and the mode of procedure proper to be adopted, decided to hold their sessions in private and allow no publication to be made of their consultations or the evidence taken until otherwise determined by them. They were aware that secret sessions of public bodies, or persons charged with public duties, are not usually acceptable, and are generally opposed to that spirit of free inquiry common to our people; but they believed that for many obvious reasons no possible good would result from public sessions, provided a full journal should be kept of their proceedings, and hereafter submitted to you or made public, as might hereafter be deemed proper; and this policy has been adhered to throughout the investigation. A complete journal has been kept of their proceedings; the testimony has been taken by a stenographer and transcribed and copied; and the same, covering several hundred pages, is submitted as a part of this our report.

The first and chief inquiry was concerning the management of the Hospital for the Insane, and the committee were directed to ascertain—

- 1st. Concerning its financial and sanitary management.
- 2d. Whether any of the inmates were improperly retained there.

3d. Whether any were unjustly placed there.

4th. Whether they were humanely and kindly treated.

No formal written charges have been made to the committee against the officers of the hospital, nor any formal defense interposed; but the character of the above inquiries directed to be made, and the testimony which from time to time has been received, substantially disclosed the following issues or points of controversy.

COMPLAINTS.

The principal complaints seem to be—

1st. Extravagant expenditures of money in the management, and a want of proper sanitary regulations.

2d. Retaining patients not insane.

3d. Admitting patients without the proper legal evidence of their insanity—such as a trial and proper certificates and security as required by law.

4th. Abuse of patients by officers and attendants by blows, by neglect, and by appliances not necessary to their proper personal restraint and government, and by an improper association of patients.

DEFENSE.

The defense interposed by the trustees and superintendent, seems to be a general denial of all these charges, and it is insisted—

1st. That the amount expended in the land and buildings is not more than expenditures made in other States according to the number provided for.

2d. That the current expenses of the institution, have been no more than an economical administration of its affairs actually required; that no supernumerary officers or employes have been paid; and that in respect to these expenses they will compare favorably with other similar institutions—and that the sanitary condition of the hospital has been good, except during a part of the time, when, from defective drainage and ventilation, and for which they were not responsible, it has been temporarily otherwise.

3d. That patients have been invariably discharged, upon recovery, or as soon thereafter as their friends or authorities sending them there would remove them; and that incurable patients have

been frequently discharged to equalize representation by counties, and make room for new applicants.

4th. That if any persons have been admitted without a trial of their insanity, they have been married women or infants, who were admitted, according to law in force at the time of admission; and that if any persons have been received without the security required by law, it has been inadvertently done, and not in bad faith.

5th. That proper circumspection has been practiced by the officers, in respect to the selection of attendants who have the principal personal custody and care of the patients, and a rule of unvarying kindness to patients has been enjoined upon them; that, so far as the Superintendent and Trustees are informed and believe, the patients have been generally treated kindly; and that, while there have been instances of abuse of patients, yet they are incidental and unavoidable in their government, and all such as were known have received attention and investigation, and the guilty parties reprimanded, discharged or punished, according as the circumstances of each case seemed to require.

6th. That in the government of the patients, the principle of punishment has been studiously ignored, and only such restraints have been used or imposed upon them as are usual and proper in the other institutions of similar character.

7th. That the association and classification of patients, in wards, as practiced in the institution, is in accordance with the present usage in Europe and this country.

As the principal rumors or complaints were of cruelty to patients, that branch of the subject seemed to be of most importance, and first engaged our attention. But three witnesses appeared at this first session, to-wit: Miss Susan Kane, of Christian county, who had been employed as an attendant in the hospital, from August, 1865, to January, 1866; Mrs. Graff, of Morgan county, who was employed as directress of the sewing room, from July, 1858, to October, 1861; and Mr. E. Searles, of Whiteside county, who was a patient in the hospital from January 1, 1864 to December 30, 1865. These witnesses were intelligent, their deportment under examination respectable, and they appeared to the committee to be entirely worthy of credit. Miss Kane and Mrs. Graff had, from personal observation and experience, full opportunity to know the general treatment of patients, especially in the

female wards, during their residence there; and Mr. Searles testified principally concerning his own treatment.

The testimony of these witnesses was so remarkable in its character, as to excite for the first time, in the minds of the committee, serious apprehensions that a harsh, if not inhumane and brutal policy had been adopted by the officers and attendants in the treatment of patients. And as the names of several persons were pointed out by these witnesses as important witnesses, but whose residences, in several cases, were unknown, it then seemed our plain and imperative duty to advise the public of our meetings, and request that all who knew of any important fact, or who knew the names of those supposed to have information important to the investigation, to inform the committee, and appear and give their evidence.

A circular to that effect was published, subpoenas issued for witnesses whose residences were known, and the committee adjourned on the 16th of May, to meet at Jacksonville, on the 4th of June.

Determined to spare neither time nor labor that might appear necessary to a full hearing of all testimony which might be offered, or which could be honorably procured by the committee, to establish the charges of abuse from time to time communicated to the committee, or for the fullest explanation and defense of those charges by the officers of the hospital, we have found it necessary to hold several meetings. We met the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 10th of June, again at Jacksonville; July 10th and 11th, at Chicago; on the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th of July, again at Jacksonville; on the 20th, 21st and 22d of August, again at Chicago; and on the 26th and 27th of September, at Springfield.

The committee had hoped they should have been able to close this investigation at their meeting in September, but at that meeting an affidavit was received by the committee, of Miss Julia A. Wilson, charging the superintendent with grave improprieties to her while visiting her sister in the hospital, in July, last. The President of the Board of Trustees and the Superintendent, being informed of the charge made in the affidavit, objected to its being received without the benefit of a cross-examination of Miss Wilson; and after members of the committee had made inquiry of persons acquainted with this lady, concerning her character,

the committee decided to take her testimony, and allow the cross-examination, as requested. After receiving the depositions of several non-resident witnesses, who had been examined on written interrogatories, they made arrangements for taking the testimony of Miss Wilson, in Buffalo, and adjourned, to meet again at such time and place as the chairman should designate.

On the 16th and 17th of October, Dr. McFarland, and Mr. Dummer, his attorney, and the chairman of the committee, took the depositions of Miss Wilson and her mother, Mrs. Julia A. Wilson, and J. D. H. Chamberlain, Esq., before James S. Gibbs, Esq., in the city of Buffalo.

After the taking of this testimony, it was agreed between the chairman of the committee and the counsel of Dr. McFarland, that the examination concerning the hospital should be concluded at Bloomington, on the 12th of November; and the committee met at that time and place for that purpose. At that meeting, however, an application was made by the President of the Board of Trustees, for a postponement, on account of the appearance of a malignant disease then prevailing at the hospital, which prevented Dr. McFarland from being present, and also the unavoidable absence of his counsel.

The committee therefore adjourned until the 29th of November, at Jacksonville, for the purpose of closing the investigation of the hospital, and also to complete their examination of the institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb, and blind. Before doing so, however, they visited the Normal University, and examined the property belonging to the State at Normal, and the financial management of the University.

On the 29th of November the committee again met at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville, and after hearing the balance of the testimony offered by Dr. McFarland, and completing their examination into the "financial and general management" of the institutions for the deaf and dumb, and blind, adjourned on the 3d inst., *sine die*.

The committee believe they have spent no more time than was necessary to a proper understanding of the important subjects under examination; and the delay in submitting to you a report has seemed unavoidable.

A reference to some of the legislation of the State, and some historical facts connected with these institutions, may not be here

improper, as their consideration is necessary to a full understanding of some of the evidence which appears in the proceedings of the committee.

The legislation in relation to the hospital for the insane, and the inquiries directed by the Legislature to be made of its management, and in the order named, will first be considered.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

LEGISLATION.

In January, 1847, Miss D. L. Dix presented a memorial to the Legislature containing a very eloquent and powerful argument and appeal to establish a hospital for the treatment of the insane of the State who were believed to be curable; and, no doubt, this memorial, from this renowned and philanthropic lady, and her noble and assiduous labors, had a very proper influence upon that body. At all events, on the 1st of March of that year the original act of incorporation was passed. It appointed nine Trustees to manage its affairs, and provided for the appointment by the Trustees of a Superintendent, Assistant Physician and Steward. The Superintendent was required to be a skillful physician, and was to be appointed for a term of ten years, during which time his salary should not be reduced, and should only be subject to removal for "infidelity to the trust reposed in him, or incompetency to the discharge thereof." He was required to be a married man, and, with his family, reside in the institution. It required the hospital to be established within four miles of Jacksonville, and authorized the purchase or acceptance by grant of not to exceed 300 acres of land, and which land should have upon it a "never-failing supply of water," and be "conveniently situated for necessary supplies of fuel." For the purpose of securing such land, if necessary, and constructing buildings, and meeting such expenditures as might be incidental to the erection and completion of such hospital and appurtenances, a tax on all the taxable property of the State of one-fifth of one mill on the dollar, for the term of three years, was directed. The site was to be selected in three months thereafter, and the trustees were required to "so construct

and complete" said building and out-houses, and improvements, that the same should accommodate 250 patients and necessary attendants, and the whole cost of so doing was limited to sixty thousand dollars.

The act provided that insane patients from the several counties of the State should be in proportion to the population of the same, but that each county should be entitled to send at least one patient. "Indigent persons" and "paupers" were to be charged for medical attendance, board and nursing, the actual costs attending the same, and "paying patients" such sums as the trustees should prescribe. As no provision was made for the clothing of patients by the hospital, such clothing was to be provided by the counties or the patients, or their friends, and therefore, under the eleventh section of this act, neither "paupers" nor "indigent persons" nor "paying patients" *were to be charges upon the institution*; for the two former classes were to be charged the "actual costs" of medical attendance, board and nursing, and the latter might be even charged a profit.

The county commissioners' court were authorized to send insane paupers; the courts of the State those charged with any capital or felonious offense, and who had been found insane by the jury; and the circuit courts were directed, on application of any person, to have one alleged to be insane committed to the hospital, to inquire into the fact of insanity, and if such court should be satisfied that such person was, by reason of his or her insanity, *unsafe* to be at large, or suffering from *unkindness, cruelty, hardship or exposure*, to send such person to the hospital.

These were the substantial and humane provisions of this law. Protection to society from the "unsafe"—relief from "unkindness, cruelty, hardship and exposure," whether in jails, poor-houses, or private families, giving "precedence," however, to the "indigent insane," and "preference" to "recent cases" over those of a "chronic character," seems to have been the leading idea of this first organized and earnest effort of our State in the care of its insane.

In 1849 (February 3d), the special tax provided by the act of 1847, above referred to, was continued another year, and on February 15, 1851, it was increased from one-fifth to one-third of a mill, and continued indefinitely; and the trustees were authorized to use so much of said "fund for the insane," after the completion

of the building provided for in the act of 1847, as might be necessary in defraying the expenses of the institution, *provided* that not more than one hundred and fifty dollars per annum should be used for each "State" patient; and by the second section of this act of 1851, the "costs and charges" of keeping insane persons residing in this State was directed to be paid out of this "fund for the insane." But by the eighteenth section of the law of February 14, 1855 (appropriation act), these laws authorizing the levy of a special tax were repealed, and the special tax levied for 1854 required to be paid into the treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund; and by the second section of the law of February 21, 1861 (appropriation act), the trustees were authorized and directed to collect from such patients as are of "sufficient ability," the just charges for their support, and report the names to the General Assembly, and the sums so collected.

It will thus be seen that the original policy of making the hospital a self-supporting institution, by requiring the trustees to collect either from the counties, or patients, or their friends, the costs and charges for their care and treatment, was changed by the law of 1851 and before the hospital was opened, and "all insane persons residing in the State" were entitled to receive not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars per annum for their support, out of the "insane fund." This law continued in force until 1855, when so much of it as related to the special tax for the "fund for the insane" was repealed; and finally, in February, 1861, as before stated, the original policy, so far as "persons of sufficient ability" were concerned, was re-enacted, and the trustees directed to collect from such the "just charges" for their support. In other words, the hospital, from its opening, in 1851, to February, 1861, was free, to the amount of \$150 per annum; and since then, those able to pay are required to pay, and those not able, including paupers, are supported free, except as to clothing (unless the limitation of \$150 remains in force, as applicable to paupers and indigent insane), which by the act of 1851 is required to be furnished for paupers by their counties.

Several other important changes were made in the laws, by the acts of 1851 and 1853, in respect to the power to commit to the hospital. The fifth section of the act of 1851 conferred *concurrent jurisdiction* upon the county courts to hear and determine alleged cases of insanity, and the order of the court, or judge, or

a copy thereof was required to be furnished to the trustees, and should constitute the authority to *receive* and *detain*. The 10th section of this act has been the subject of much comment and discussion, both in and out of the Legislature. It provided that married women and infants, who, in the judgment of the medical superintendent, were evidently insane or distracted, might be received and detained in the hospital on the request of the *husband*, or the *woman*, or *parent*, or *guardian*, of the infants, without the evidence of insanity or distraction required in other cases.

This action in relation to married women and infants was substantially re-enacted February 12, 1853; but the judicial proceedings required before committal of *others* were changed. The county courts were vested with *exclusive* jurisdiction to try cases of insanity; and before any person could be committed (married women and infants excepted, and those previously legally decided to be insane), some respectable person was required to file a written statement with the county court or judge thereof, in vacation, setting forth that the person was insane, and that it was for his or her benefit to be committed to the hospital, and giving the list of witnesses by whom the facts could be proven. It therefore became the duty of the court to summon a jury of six, one of whom should be a physician, to try the question of insanity. The jury were, in case they found the person insane, to return a prescribed form of verdict, and the insane person, under certain regulations and limitations, was to be committed to the hospital.

Neither the law of 1845, or that of 1847, or of 1851 or 1853, required the person alleged to be insane to be present in court during the examination; and, prior to the act of 1847, there was no trial of the fact of insanity provided, except a person had property or was accused of crime. The medical evidence required by the court (one juror required to be a physician), as well as the testimony of other witnesses, were under these various laws accepted in lieu of the presence of the person alleged to be insane. The court or jury would, however, probably have had the right to have such person produced before finding him or her insane, but such presence was not required by the law.

Conceiving, probably, that persons not insane might be improperly committed and detained in the hospital under these laws, and who might be protected from such illegal committal if required to be personally present during the examination of their cases, and

that married women and infants were as much entitled to the protection of the law in respect to their personal rights in this regard as others, the Legislature, on the 16th of February, 1865, again conferred upon the circuit judges of the State the same powers as then possessed by the county courts in this respect, and declared that no resident of the State should thereafter be admitted into the hospital "except upon the order of a court or judge, or upon the production of a warrant issued under the provisions of this act of 1853;" and, also, "that no trial should be had of the question of sanity before any judge or court without the presence or in the absence of the person alleged to be insane."

The subject of illegal committals and detentions in the hospital was again before the last Legislature; and, by a most stringent law, of March 5, 1867, it was declared, that any superintendent, medical director, agent or other person, of any hospital or asylum for insane or distracted persons in this State, who should receive, keep, or detain in any such asylum or hospital any person against his or her wishes, without the record or proper certificate of the trial of such person alleged to be insane, as required by the act of 1865, should be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction be punished by a fine of not less than \$500, nor more than \$1000, and imprisoned not less than three months, nor more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court before whom the conviction should be had.

This law of March 5, 1867, further provided that any person then confined in any insane hospital or asylum, and all persons confined in the hospital for the insane, at Jacksonville, who had not been tried and found insane or distracted by the verdict of a jury, as provided in and contemplated by the act of 1865, should be permitted to have such trial; that all "such persons" should be informed by the trustees "in their discretion" of the provisions of both these acts, and on their request such persons should be entitled to such trial within a reasonable time thereafter, provided that trial might be had in the county where such insane person resided previous to such detention, in case such person or his or her friends should within thirty days after such demand for a trial provide for the transportation of such person to said county; and in case no such provision for transportation should be made, then such person should be tried in the county where he or she was then detained. The fourth section also provided for the dis-

charge of all such persons who had not been tried as provided by the act of 1865, or who should not be so tried within two months from the passage of the act of 1867.

A question arose under this last law as to whether, in cases where the patient was so palpably and obviously insane as not to be capable of knowing whether they wanted a trial or not, the trustees had any discretion in the premises; and the supreme court, on a case instituted, decided, that, irrespective of their mental condition, *all* patients in hospital March 7, 1867, who had not been tried as provided by the act of 1865, must be tried or discharged, and that the trustees had no discretion, but were bound to provide them a trial.

By the act of February 13, 1857, the number of trustees is reduced to six, the office of steward abolished, and the duties of that office to be discharged by clerks appointed by the trustees on the recommendation of superintendent; insane paupers required to be furnished with clothing by their counties; form of complaint and verdict of insanity prescribed; trustees authorized to discharge any patient when, in their judgment, it is necessary; incurable and harmless cases to be discharged, to make room, when necessary, for recent cases; and non-resident patients who were probably curable, authorized to be received; and the compensation of trustees to be their personal and traveling expenses going to and returning from the meetings of the board.

A careful examination of these various laws, will show:

1st. That a full and fair trial by a court and jury is now secured to every person alleged to be insane, and he or she not only *permitted* but *required* to be personally present during said trial, and a certified copy of the verdict of the jury required before admission to hospital.

2d. Representation by counties according to population, each county, however, to be entitled to at least one patient; and, among different applications from the same county, the "paupers" and "indigent insane" to have preference over "paying patients;" and the "recent cases," or those deemed curable, over "chronic cases," or those deemed doubtful or incurable.

3d. Counties to pay expenses of pauper patients to hospital; furnish certain articles of clothing for them in advance, and provide suitable clothing while there, and remove them when required by the trustees.

4th. Patients of "sufficient ability to pay the just charges of their support," including, undoubtedly, medical and other attendance.

5th. Plenary powers conferred on trustees and superintendent to equalize representation, enforce payment, and compel obedience to all laws and regulations of the institution.

6th. The institution a hospital for treatment of cases probably curable, instead of an asylum for helpless or incurable—with this limitation, that each county only is entitled to one patient, whether incurable or not.

7th. Admission of non-resident curable cases when there is vacant room.

FINANCIAL AND SANITARY MANAGEMENT.

The *condition* of the hospital, including its costs, is perhaps necessary to be understood in determining its "financial and sanitary management."

It appears from an examination of various reports of the trustees and superintendent, and books and records of the institution, that there has been expended by the State, for lands and buildings for the hospital, the following sums:

In 1847-48.....	\$13,121 54
1849-50	36,815 93
1851-52	44,014 28
1853-54	36,801 37
1857-58	71,055 33
1859-60	79,500 00
1861-62	26,110 67
1865-66	75,814 00
	<hr/>
	\$383,233 12

Of this amount \$3,631 42 was expended, in 1847-48, for land; and \$10,000 00, in 1861-62, for water-works; and \$814, in 1865-66, for land; making \$14,445 42 for land and water-works, and leaving \$368,787 70 as expense of buildings. To this sum should be added, as appropriated February 28, 1867, \$16,400—for completing and furnishing the east wing, re-painting, finishing chapel, and enlargement of sewers and cess-pools—making the sum total for lands and buildings \$399,633 12.

It further appears that the following sums have been appropriated and expended for its support:

In 1851-2	\$25,165 64
1853-4	62,329 36
1855-6	65,000 00
1857-8	72,000 00
1859-60	80,000 00
1861-2	88,750 00
1863-4	90,000 00
1865-6	55,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$538,243 93

To which should be added—appropriated February 25, 1867, to
meet deficiency for current expenses for year 1866..... 63,206 53

Making the total amount of current expenses to Dec. 1, 1866..\$601,450 46

The general account will then stand :

Lands and building.....	\$399,633 12
Current expenses to 1867.....	601,450 46
	<hr/>
	\$1,001,083 58

It also appears that the following number of patients have been admitted prior to July 1, 1867 :

Number admitted from Nov. 3, 1851, to Dec. 1, 1864.....	2,135
Number admitted from Dec. 1, 1864, to Dec. 1, 1866.....	446
	<hr/>
	2,581
Number discharged (<i>recovered</i>) prior to Dec. 1, 1866.....	1,054
Number discharged (<i>improved</i>)	229
Number discharged (<i>unimproved</i>).....	650
Number discharged (<i>by friends</i>).....	48
Number discharged (<i>eloped</i>).....	35
Died	246
	<hr/>
	2,263
Leaving in hospital Dec. 1, 1866	318
Admitted from Dec. 1, 1866, to Feb. 28, 1867	56
Admitted from Feb. 28, 1867, to April 3, 1867	23
Admitted from April 3, 1867, to July 25, 1867	111
	<hr/>
	190
	<hr/>
	508
Vacancies from Dec. 1, 1866, to Feb. 28, 1867	40
Vacancies from Feb. 28, 1867, to April 3, 1867	29
Vacancies from April 3, 1867, to July 25, 1867	103
	<hr/>
	172
In hospital July 25, 1867.....	336

As 2,581 were admitted from Nov. 3, 1851 (at opening of hospital) to Dec. 1, 1866, and the total expenditures for lands, buildings and current expenditures to Dec. 1, 1866, was \$1,001,083 58, it will be seen that it is equivalent to about \$388 per patient.

And \$601,450 46 being the amount of current expenses to same date, it will also be seen that such expenses are equal to about \$233 per patient.

From the report of the superintendent, of Dec. 1, 1864, it appears that there were then in hospital 301; and, from his report of Dec. 1, 1866, there were at that time in hospital 318.

The treasurer's report for Dec. 1, 1866, shows that there was expended on account of current expenses, for 1865 and 1866, \$187,921 30, or \$93,960 65 per annum. Assuming the average attendance during those two years to be 310 patients, the *gross* expense *per capita* was about \$303. But it is also stated in said treasurer's report that \$52,790 31 was received by the hospital for clothing and incidental expenses of patients during said time. This latter item seems to be a mistake, as the amount received for board is only \$31,054 01, and for clothing \$21,736 30—making \$52,790 31 on both accounts. And it also appears from said report of the treasurer, that said expenses includes \$8,218 62, as expenses of "farm account;" and that \$9,251 57 was received during the same time, on account of sales made of surplus hay, corn, hogs, and cattle from the farm; therefore the \$9,251 57 should be added to the above \$52,790 31—making \$62,047 88, which, deducted from the above \$187,921 30, leaves \$125,873 42, as the amount actually expended *by the State* for current expenses in the support of these patients—which is equal to \$62,936 71 per annum, or about \$203 per patient per annum, *by the State*.

On the 28th of February last there were seventy officers and employés (including four patients) in the service of the hospital, at a monthly compensation of \$2,039 14; and the amount paid on account of salaries, for quarter ending March 3, 1867, was \$5,301 84. These persons are :

1 Superintendent, whose monthly salary is	\$208 33
1 Assistant physician, whose monthly salary is.....	70 00
1 Assistant physician, whose monthly salary is... ..	50 00
1 Chaplain.....	25 00
1 Matron	20 00
1 Clerk.....	58 33
1 Supervisor.....	40 00
2 Supervisoresses, each	20 00
1 Seamstress.....	20 00
1 Engineer	58 33
1 Assistant engineer	58 33
1 Fireman	30 00

10 Male attendants, each	\$30 00
14 Female attendants, each	15 00
1 Barber	35 00
1 Cook	45 00
1 Assistant cook	30 00
1 Baker	40 00
1 Watchman	35 00
1 Porter	35 00
1 Farmer	58 33
1 Gardener	35 00
25 Employés of various kinds, with various salaries—from \$10 00 to \$35 00 per month.	

These officers and employés reside at the hospital, and the salaries are exclusive of their board, washing, etc. The salaries and wages do not appear unreasonable for the grade of services, although, in some cases, they are higher than are paid in other similar institutions. The aggregate salaries and wages, according to number of patients, do not materially differ from amounts paid in several other institutions, whose reports the committee have examined; and the committee are satisfied from the testimony, that there cannot at present be any material reduction of salaries or wages.

The following is a statement of amounts paid for the same services, and included in current expenses, for the past ten years :

Years.	Salaries.	Wages.	Total.	Per Annum.
1857 and 1858.....	\$6,100 00	\$16,471 67	\$22,571 62	\$11,285 81
1859 and 1860.....	5,937 59	18,362 97	24,300 47	12,150 23
1861 and 1862.....	6,153 84	20,165 29	26,319 13	13,159 56
1863 and 1864.....	8,815 60	23,384 27	32,199 87	18,099 98
1865 and 1866.....	.....	.....	43,983 14	21,996 57

LANDS.

The "lands and buildings and water-works" for which the above expenditure of \$399,633 12 has been made, consists of a farm, lying adjoining the city of Jacksonville on the south, of 160 acres of land—well fenced, and under a high state of cultivation; and about — acres occupied by a reservoir. The lawn, garden, and land occupied by the various buildings, contain about forty acres; about fifty acres are in crops, and about seventy acres to tame grass. Almost everything has been done to make it in every sense a model farm. Its natural beauty, its admirable and

convenient locality, and the contributions which science and good husbandry have made, render it altogether one of the most productive and valuable farms in the State.

The superintendent, in his report, says that this farm "is, as heretofore, a source of pleasure and unquestionable profit. That it is a source of 'pleasure' to many—that the 'household supplies drawn from it, in all their freshness and convenience,' " are desirable; in fact that the farm, or some portion of it is really a necessity, the committee do not doubt; but it does not appear, from the treasurer's report, quite so clearly that there is in this farm a source of pecuniary profit to the State.

As the farm seems to be well managed, and no extravagant expenditures are shown in its expense account, and a great portion of its products are needful to supply the tables of the hospital, it is not necessary to enter into a close calculation of its pecuniary profit or loss to justify the investment. The committee are inclined to think, however, that the north sixty or eighty acres might be now very advantageously sold, in small lots, at the present value, without interfering with any necessity or convenience of the patients; and the proceeds of such sale either used in improvements upon the balance, or re-invested in other cheaper lands, near or adjoining the hospital farm.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings, costing as heretofore stated, \$601,450 46, consist of the hospital, and other buildings necessary for its use—including a barn and outbuildings upon the farm. The hospital, as now completed, with a front of five hundred feet, is of brick, and consists of nine sections or sub-divisions. The centre or main building is 100 feet front, by fifty feet deep, with a basement of eight feet; and three principal stories of eleven feet each, and an attic of eight feet. This part of the hospital is occupied for offices, and domestic and household purposes. Joined to it are two wings on the east, known as the east and new east wings; and two wings on the west, known as the west and new west wings, but now forming, in fact, but two wings—the east and west wings. Each of these wings, *as last mentioned*, is composed of two lateral or longitudinal sections, and two transverse sections. Each of the first lateral sections has seventy-three feet front, and is thirty-six feet deep; and each of the first transverse sections

has a front of twenty-eight feet, and is 100 feet deep ; and each of the second lateral sections is fifty-seven feet front, and thirty-six feet deep ; and each of the second transverse sections is forty-three feet front, and 100 feet deep. The transverse sections correspond in height with the lateral sections—except, in the former, there are attics, used as dormitory wards ; and the lateral sections are three stories above the basement. For convenience, as well as architectural appearance, the first lateral sections fall back about thirty feet from the front line of the main building ; and the second lateral sections about twenty feet from the first. The front line of the first transverse section of each wing, falls back about thirty feet from the front line of the main building ; and the front line of the second or last transverse section of each wing, falls back about twenty feet from the front line of the main building. The basement and three principal stories throughout the building, are of corresponding height. Each floor or story of each wing, as originally constructed, and as *first above* described, is occupied as one ward. Therefore there are sixteen full or regular wards, and four dormitory wards. Through the centre of these wards there are halls, 100 feet long and twelve to fourteen feet wide. On each side of these halls are sleeping rooms. In the new wings these rooms are fourteen by ten feet, and in the old wings twelve by twelve feet. Opening out of these wards are, also, convenient reception and dining rooms. In each ward there are also a water-closet and bath-room. In July last the average number in each of the twelve wards then occupied was twenty-eight—the four wards in the new east wing were then being completed, and not occupied. The west wings, except the basements, were occupied by female, and the east wing and basements by male patients. The three basement wards, being known as the first, fifth, and new fifth, in July contained seventy-five male patients. There were twenty-nine in the old fifth, and thirty in the new fifth ; and it seemed to the committee that these wards should be either abandoned as wards, or so re-constructed as to afford more light, and better ventilation. These were occupied by the worst patients, who seemed to be necessarily suffering for the want of sufficient light, and pure air.

The want of proper provision for heating and ventilating these old wings, and especially these basement wards, is on account of the bad construction of the flues in the brick walls ; and the foul

air flues in that connection appear but little better than none ; and the remedy for which is in constructing more and larger flues, for the admission of fresh and the discharge of foul air.

The grounds in front of the hospital descend to the north, and several acres are tastefully laid out in flower-beds and lawn ; and a highly cultivated and very productive vegetable garden and grapery lie in the rear.

The committee spent nine days, in July last, in the hospital, in taking testimony, and inspecting the buildings and premises, and they take great pleasure in saying that, so far as they were able to observe, the sanitary condition of the hospital was, with the exception above named, all that could be desired. The patients appeared to be well provided with plenty of plain and good food ; they were comfortably and neatly clad ; the machinery and apparatus for cooking, washing and heating, and ventilating the building, appeared admirably adapted to the purposes intended ; and the building throughout seemed a model of cleanliness. In the thorough inspection which the committee endeavored to make, they were accompanied by Professors Patterson, of Batavia, and Johnson, of Chicago, who were summoned by the committee to assist them in the personal examination of the patients, which will be mentioned hereafter. The testimony of these gentlemen, on this and other subjects, will be found in the journal of the committee.

In passing through the various departments of the hospital, one of the most noticeable things which attracts the attention of the observer, is the admirable system there adopted for warming and ventilating the entire edifice. After various changes, which time and experience have shown necessary to be made on this important subject, the present system of *forced ventilation* and warming by steam—and as it seems, in perfection—is in operation.

Immediately in the rear of the hospital, but in their uses forming a part of it, are suitable buildings of brick, two stories high, containing a kitchen, bakery, wash, ironing, drying, boiler, and engine rooms, and sitting, dining and sleeping rooms for employés ; and in one of the wings is a chapel, now being completed under the appropriations last made.

From one of these rear buildings, and connected there with five steam boilers, each twenty-four feet long and forty-four inches

in diameter, there runs a large steam pipe of wrought iron through a subterranean channel of brick-work, five feet in diameter, to the center of the main edifice, and there, dividing at right angles, passes each way through the cellars, and again branching to supply the transverse wings at the extreme portions. Connected with these main pipes are smaller pipes, one inch in diameter, which enter into two rows of hot-air chambers. These hot-air chambers, made of wood and lined with zinc, have a direct communication at the bottom with the fresh air outside the building, and which is admitted through windows in the cellar walls, and at the top discharged into flues which rise into the various wards occupied by patients. Connected with these pipes in these hot-air chambers, is a circuit of pipes, which fill the chamber, heating the air within it to a high temperature. The fresh, cold air on entering these chambers is heated, and rising with a strong current through the flues, is distributed through registers, as required. The surplus steam and water of condensation, in passing back toward the boilers in another set of cast iron pipes, is made to ascend to the center building of the hospital, and from there distributed, in coils of pipes, to the halls, dining rooms, parlors and offices; and having performed its office there, and being condensed to water by its use, is conveyed back to the building where it was generated, and by a steam pump thrown into the boilers, to be again sent on its endless circuit.

In addition to the ordinary means of ventilation, there is placed at the mouth of the large subterranean channel before-mentioned, a circular fan, fourteen feet in diameter, and driven by a steam engine. When in motion, this immense fan gathers up fresh air, and forces it with such rapidity along the pipes through this subterranean channel and up the flues in the building, that in a very short time every particle of foul or hot air can be displaced by this current of fresh air. A special means of very thoroughly ventilating the privies and water closets has been produced by connecting them, a few feet above the outlet at the bottom, by a subterranean channel of brick work, with the chimney stack, standing at the end of the building which contains the steam boilers. This chimney stack is 115 feet high, and in it is a cast iron smoke flue, three feet in diameter; and between this iron flue and the brick work which surrounds it, is a space one foot in the clear, and connected with the subterranean channel last mentioned; and

thus an active, upward current of air is produced by the heating of this air in this foul air flue in the chimney stack, and not only the foul gases of the vaults escape, but a downward current of air from the privy rooms is produced when the seats are opened.

When it is considered how important a proper system of heating and ventilation is, in a large hospital like ours, both to the health and comfort of the patients, the people of the State, instead of regretting, may well congratulate themselves that their liberal and generous appropriations have been made to supply every needed physical comfort to these patients. And the only object the committee had of specially referring to this subject in this report, was to show that almost every requisition for money to extend the capacity and comfort and usefulness of this hospital, has been promptly met. While this is true, however, there are a few other changes and expenditures, which it seems to the committee are of pressing and vital importance.

These rear buildings, where almost all of the fire in the institution is used, are connected with the main building of the hospital by an "arcade," or passage way of wood, two stories high. It is of lattice work, and answers for no other purpose than a covered passage between these buildings, unless it should unfortunately prove to be a magazine to fire the whole buildings. So eminent did the danger from this combustible structure, in case of fire, appear, that the committee immediately called the attention of the trustees to the subject, and advised its immediate removal. In view of what might otherwise appear an apparent neglect, it is but proper to state that the trustees and superintendent have called the attention of the Legislature to the subject, and asked for an appropriation to replace this "contrivance" with a substantial brick structure, but for some unknown reason, the appropriation has not been made. The committee also understand that the trustees intend to remove it at an early day.

Another subject intimately connected with that of FIRE is that of WATER; and although neither of them, in the relation here mentioned, may come strictly under "financial and sanitary management" of the institution, yet their importance may justify the reference which is here solely made for the purpose of calling your attention to what the committee think you may regard an appropriate subject of executive recommendation.

There seems to have almost always been more or less difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of water for the hospital. Indeed, it would seem that, before the location of the hospital, such difficulty was apprehended; for, as has heretofore been shown in this report, the trustees were required, before accepting any grant of land as a site for a hospital, to see to it that said land should "have a never-failing supply of water on the premises." The trustees, in their report of December, 1860, very justly say that the importance of this instruction seems to have been overlooked; that the hospital grounds have no supply of water, except from cisterns and wells; that during the (then) past dry season, and at other times, a great portion of the water used has been hauled from a distance; and that in consequence of such scarcity, "less water has been used for bathing and other purposes than the health of the patients required." To remedy this difficulty, Mr. Chesbrough, an eminent hydraulic engineer, was consulted, who estimated that at an expense of ten thousand dollars a reservoir could be excavated on the bluff, or north bank of the Mauvaisterre creek, and about one-third of a mile from the hospital—with a top water of level 62 feet above the bed of the creek, circular in form, 201 feet in diameter at top water line, 152 feet at the bottom, with bank ten feet wide and two feet above top water line, and side slopes two feet horizontal to one foot perpendicular—giving a depth of twelve and a half feet of water, and with a capacity of 2,500,000 gallons of water; and the water to be raised from the creek into the reservoir by a steam engine and pumps, and conveyed by pipes into a large cistern, containing a week's supply, at the hospital. This reservoir, it was supposed, would hold a five months' supply, and thus afford a protection against droughts. The appropriation was promptly made—the work completed and put in operation about February 1, 1862. Since that time, until the present season, there has been no serious inconvenience from a want of a sufficient supply of water, although the loss by "seepage" through the bed of the reservoir has been greater than was expected.

During a part of the present season the supply of water has been cut short, and for the past two months most of the water used at the hospital has been drawn by teams from wells and cisterns in the vicinity, and even in that way but a scanty supply could be procured. The drought the present season has been the

principal cause of this, although the reservoir is out of repair. The result of this state of things has been an increase of sickness among the patients. An epidemic among them, and a panic among the attendants, were very eminent during a part of last month. The crisis seems now to have passed, for the late rains have given some relief. Still, serious embarrassments for the want of sufficient water still continues; and from all the information the committee can obtain, it is not improbable that additional measures will have to be adopted to secure a permanent supply. A survey has recently been made, under the direction of the citizens of the city of Jacksonville, with reference to constructing a large reservoir near the hospital reservoir, and it is supposed a permanent supply of water can be obtained from Mauvaisterre creek. If this plan should be successful, the hospital may be supplied in this manner.

The fearful and positively alarming condition of things at the hospital in case of fire, and no adequate supply of water and apparatus to extinguish it, would be too appalling to admit of description. A hospital in flames containing hundreds of insane and distracted patients, in their various wards, and perhaps in their beds, at the mercy of this remorseless element, and no effective instrumentality to protect or save them, would present a scene of horror which few eyes ever beheld. And yet the danger of just such a frightful calamity has existed during a part of the present season. Even with no lack of water in the cisterns, there is danger in case of a fire. Dr. Gilman, whose attention was called to this subject, testifies that if a fire should break out, they have *very* limited means to put it out—nothing but pails and the employés about the institution. He says that they have a hose which might be used, from the engine house, but don't think it could be used extensively; that there is no organization of the employés as a fire company; that there are five or six buckets to each ward; but that the utmost caution is taken to guard against fire; and that the wooden arcade or corridor above mentioned, is to be removed when means are furnished to remove it.

True, the hospital has never been in flames, but to guard against such a contingency and provide for it if it should occur, it seems to the committee that hose running from the water tank in the attic into every ward and hall, should be put in, so that in case of fire the whole building could be immediately flooded; that the

employés should be organized into a fire company, and occasionally drilled in their duties ; and, in the opinion of the committee, nothing less than these precautionary measures would relieve the anxiety of the people of the State, and especially those who have relatives or friends among the patients, and who are, or may become aware of their exposed condition. A few hundred dollars thus expended, it is thought, would be a better investment than money paid by the State to insure these buildings.

In relation to the support of the institution, ever since the law of February 21st, 1861, it is evident that a more stringent rule must be adopted under that law, or its main dependence will continue to be upon appropriations. In this connection it will be recollected that the law provides that board and attendance shall be furnished to paupers at the expense of the State, the counties or towns sending them to provide clothing ; but as to those formerly called "paying patients," and indigent insane and not paupers, it is otherwise. Under the law of 1861, "authorizing and directing" the trustees to collect from such patients as are of "sufficient ability" the just charges of their support, the trustees have assumed that the law now recognizes three classes of patients, to-wit: "paupers," "indigent insane," or those not paupers but unable to pay for their support, and those of "sufficient ability." In their report of December, 1862, they say the task of "discrimination" and "determining the question of ability," is a difficult one ; that the friends of some of the patients misrepresent in order to escape liability ; that others, in their anxiety to have a patient received or retained, promise readily a remuneration, when a thorough investigation shows that they ought not to be charged, and that not more than three dollars per week in any instance is required to be paid. This sum has since been increased to a maximum of \$5 per week. In practice, this responsibility is imposed upon the superintendent, and the committee are informed by him that no regulations have been adopted requiring proof to be made touching the ability of the patient or his friends, but that after hearing the statements of the friends of the patient, he decides whether the patient is able to pay any, and if so, what amount—a practice, it seems to the committee, not only attended with difficulty, but liable to abuse.

The report of the superintendent of December, 1864, shows there were then in the hospital, December 1st, 1862, 302 ; that

during the two years ending December 1st, 1864, there were admitted 408; and there were discharged and died, during the same period, 409; leaving 301 there December 1st, 1864—showing an average attendance during said two years of about 300. The current expenses during the same time was \$132,753 18, or \$61,376 09 per annum, being \$204 58 per annum of gross expense for each patient. But \$14,185 00 was received for board of patients, and \$22,734 87 for clothing furnished: total, \$36,919 00, which deducted from above \$132,753 18, leaves \$95,833 31, or \$47,916 65 per annum, and which is equal to \$159 72 per annum for each patient. Or, deducting still further, \$5,899 51, as received from farm during said two years, would show annual net cost *to the State* of \$149 88 per patient. Referring to the gross and net costs for 1865 and 1866, heretofore stated, it will be noticed that the expense or gross costs of supporting each patient was \$303 09, showing an increase in 1865-6 over 1863-4 of \$98 51. The *net costs* for 1865-6 per patient was \$203 19, or an increase of net expense of the later over former term of \$53 31 per patient annually. Amount of salaries and wages for 1863-4 was \$31,499 87, and for 1865-6 \$43,983 14, or an increase of \$12,483 27. The increase of admissions during the latter period is thirty-eight, and discharges and deaths twenty. As there were 301 in hospital December 1st, 1864, and 318 December 1st, 1866, and the average attendance during these four years is not given, an approximate estimate only can be made from the above data.

Sundry exhibits referred to in the testimony are transmitted with this report. An abstract of exhibit "B," and other statistical information, and marked schedule "B," will be found in the journal of the committee, containing the number of paupers in the hospital February 28th, 1867, from each county; the number from each county whose friends became security, and the population of each county, according to the census of 1865. Out of the 336 then in hospital, 139 were paupers.

As to representation, the committee have not been able to see that any unfair discrimination has been made in admitting patients from the several counties in the State. But one serious complaint concerning representation has been made to the committee, and that is made by Judge Bradwell, county judge of Cook county. His complaint is not that Cook county has not had her proportion of patients admitted, but that patients (besides married women

and infants) have been habitually admitted from that county without the trial and verdicts required by law. A reference to the testimony of Judge Bradwell will be necessary to a full understanding of this complaint; and the committee cannot doubt, in the absence of explanatory testimony, that the irregularities complained of to some extent exist. The admission of Mr. McCormick, of Chicago, mentioned by this witness, was without doubt, in violation of law. But as Mr. McCormick occupied rooms, during the month he and his wife and servants were in the hospital, which were usually occupied by the superintendent and his family, and the institution received a very liberal compensation for his treatment, it is believed that there was no improper motive in receiving him, although a practice of that kind could not legally be justified. The testimony of Judge Bradwell is very positive that many persons, not married women or infants, previous to the passage of the law of 1867, were admitted from Cook county without a trial and verdict of a jury; that many of them were paupers, and that when bills were sent for clothing furnished them, he had an examination of the records made, which showed this state of facts. On the cross-examination he was asked if there had not been some arrangement with the agent of Cook county and himself, by which paupers from the Cook County Alms House were sent to the hospital, and he answered that he never made any such arrangement, and was the last person to make an arrangement with any body to send persons to the hospital without a trial. In consequence of this practice, the witness said persons who had been regularly tried and found insane, were refused admittance because the quota of Cook county was full on account of those irregular and illegal admissions.

ARE PATIENTS IMPROPERLY RETAINED.

The next inquiry directed to be made was whether any patients were "improperly retained" in the hospital. Under the provisions of the law of March 5, 1867, known as the "personal liberty" law, the trustees of the hospital were directed, as before stated, to inform all patients who were in the hospital, and who had not been tried and found insane, or distracted, by the verdict of a jury, as provided by the law of 1865, that they were entitled to such trial, and that unless they should be thus tried and found insane or distracted, within two months after the passage of said

act, they should be discharged. Understanding that this law was being executed by the trustees, the committee deemed it but respectful to them to await the conclusion of the trials contemplated by that law, and therefore postponed the personal examination of patients until their meeting in July.

It appears from a statement, made by the trustees to the committee, of such trials, and the record and proceedings thereof, that there were 212 patients in the hospital who were tried by jury in May, under the supervision of the trustees; that verdicts of insanity in each of them were rendered, and that there were in the hospital about 125 in addition, who had been tried by jury previous to their admission to the hospital. The committee supposed that the law of March, 1867, had been fairly and impartially executed, in respect to these trials, yet as these recent verdicts included but a part of the patients, it of course was the duty of the committee to make the examination, as directed by the Legislature; for they were directed to ascertain whether the inmates were "improperly retained," and that involved the question of the insanity of all of them. The committee, therefore, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of July, made a personal examination of every patient in the hospital; and in that examination were assisted by Drs. Johnson and Patterson, as heretofore mentioned. The manner of the examination, and the testimony of these gentlemen, and also the testimony of other witnesses, will be found in the journal of the committee. It may be proper here also to state that, in this examination, every patient whose insanity was doubtful, as well as many cases of those who appeared harmless and incurable, were noted for particular subsequent inquiry, and a special examination of witnesses, touching such cases, was made.

There were then in the hospital 170 male, and 166 female, patients. All but about fifty or sixty were so manifestly insane as to require but a moment's notice. There were several convalescent patients, and a few probably wholly recovered, but retained, as was stated and believed, awaiting their friends to remove them. It was the opinion of Drs. Johnson and Patterson that none of this number were, upon the ground of their sanity or insanity, "improperly retained" there; and in this opinion the committee, although having no professional knowledge as experts, concur.

It appears, however, from the testimony of Dr. Dutton, the first assistant physician, that about one-half of this entire number are

incurable, and it was evident to the committee that many such were harmless.

It also appears, from a list of discharges furnished the committee by the superintendent, that there were 127 patients discharged between February 28th, the day the committee was appointed, and July 24th, the day of the commencement of inspection of patients, being about five months. During the two years ending December 1, 1866, the number discharged, for various causes, was 609, or about 25 per month. The number discharged during the above five months is about at the same rate. The number discharged on account of *recovery*, however, during these five months, was 60, or 12 per month; whereas the number discharged for same cause during said two years was 146, or only about 6 per month. This increase in the rate of *recovery* is a little noticeable, but in the absence of proof to the contrary, the committee are bound to suppose the fact incidental, and not the result of a policy to make rapid discharges to avoid examination.

UNJUST COMMITMENTS.

The committee were next specially instructed to inquire whether any of the inmates "were unjustly placed there." There has been no evidence received by the committee that there were any patients in the hospital February 28th or July 24th, 1867, who were not at the time of their admission insane; and the question as to whether patients were "retained" there who were supposed to be sane, has already been briefly considered.

If by the term "unjustly placed" there, as used in the resolution, is meant whether persons were placed there who were not at the time insane, then, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, the presumption is that no such cases exist. If, however, it is meant whether any patients who were in the hospital February 28th were received without the presentation to the superintendent, at the time, of the evidence of their insanity, and security for their support or removal, as provided by law, or who had been committed by the husband or guardian subsequent to February 16, 1865, without complying with the provisions of that law, then the answer must be in the affirmative; because it appeared, from a careful examination of the papers on file, that of 205 patients in hospital April 3, 1867, who had been admitted since the passage of the law of February 16, 1865, the papers in

but 57 were regular and complete; and yet it did not appear, from any information the committee received, that it was certain that after the passage of said law any persons were committed who were not in fact tried as required by the law; but it did appear that 148 were admitted without the proper *legal evidence* of their insanity, and the security required by law. Doubtless there are occasional instances where a strict compliance with the law on this subject, at the time of the arrival of the patient at the hospital, would be almost impracticable, if not apparently inhuman; but that there should appear so large a proportion of the admissions in violation of law, shows a carelessness on this subject without excuse, and deserving of censure.

It also appears, from a statement of the superintendent, that the whole number of married ladies admitted prior to February 16, 1865, under the act of 1853, was 603, and that the number of married ladies admitted since February 16, 1865, and prior to December 1, 1866, is 107, or about 28 per cent.; that the whole number of infants admitted prior to February 16, 1865, was 79, and since February 16, 1865, and prior to December 1, 1866, was 44.

The irregularities in admitting patients, above mentioned, do not exclusively relate to informal papers, or a want of proper evidence of the insanity of patients before admission, or the proper and formal security required by law in certain cases, but extend to cases where no trial was required, by law, as in case of married women. Without a special enumeration, two cases on this point will illustrate the evils which might grow out of a disregard of the law, as it formerly existed, without a trial. One case was that of a lady, Louisa Rittenhouse, who had been in the hospital since March 10, 1865, and who was understood to be a married woman. The only paper on file, or which had been on file, as authority for her admission, was a statement [from some gentleman (who was certified, by a justice of the peace, to be a physician) that he thought the lady insane; but who brought her there, or whether he died afterwards, or was still living, or whether the patient then was, or ever had been, a married woman, did not appear, either from papers or the recollection of any one in the hospital.

The other case was that of a Mrs. Julia Gritzner, of Will county, who was brought to the hospital March 17, 1864, by her son, and discharged April 8, 1867. Mrs. Shedd testifies that she

was a very lady-like person, and very quiet, and was accustomed to follow visitors to the door, and inquire about her friends. Mr. Morrison, one of the trustees, and Mr. Dummer, counsel for trustees, in a report made to the trustees June 13, 1867, concerning the trials under the law of 1867, heretofore referred to, say "that Mrs. Gritzner was brought to the hospital under the law of 1853, by her son; that certain parties, not her relatives, were anxious to take her away, but her son remonstrated, and she, remaining insane, was detained in the hospital; that, subsequently, her son consented to her removal; that about five weeks prior to June 3, 1867, some of the parties interesting themselves in her case came to take her away, and her son having in the meantime consented, she was allowed to be taken away; that it appeared that the parties had a writ of *habeas corpus*, but no objection having been made the last time to her removal, the writ of *habeas corpus* was not used, and was understood to be abandoned."

Grave suspicions from reputable sources have reached the committee, touching the motives of the son, now reported dead, in causing his mother to be sent to the hospital; but as no intimation has been made that the superintendent of the hospital was a party to any intentional wrong, and Mrs. Gritzner was discharged before the committee visited the hospital, they have not investigated the case further than to show that she was committed to and detained in the hospital in flagrant violation of law. Even the law of 1853 did not authorize a son to commit his mother to the hospital without the verdict of a jury of her insanity. It only authorized a *husband*, with the approval of the superintendent, to commit, and that power or right would cease on the termination of the marital relations by death or divorce. Assuming—and the committee understand that to be the fact—that Mrs. Gritzner was insane, it does not relieve any parties from deserved censure who were instrumental in committing or detaining the patient there without a trial; and on this point the committee would only add, that if such abuses have been tolerated, whatever difference of opinion there may have been at the time, touching the stringent provisions of the law of 1867, and the necessity of repealing the law of 1853, there ought not to be any controversy now on that point, and the law of 1867 should afford a source of sincere congratulation.

TREATMENT OF PATIENTS.

The next and last specific inquiry the committee are required to make, is whether the inmates are humanely and kindly treated. Have the patients in the hospital been "humanely and kindly treated?" And if not, upon whom does the responsibility of a want of such treatment rest? These are the most important and vital inquiries relating to this investigation, and the committee have pursued them with a painful consciousness of the responsibilities which they owed to the people of the State, in ascertaining by personal examination and proof the real facts on this subject. It would be a waste of time and a mockery of solemn duty to *argue* the proposition that the patients of an insane hospital are entitled to humane and kind treatment on the part of those who have the custody and care of them, or that it would be a violation of one of the highest and holiest public obligations, knowingly to retain any man or woman in charge of them who should be habitually forgetful of the solemn duties imposed upon him or her; to protect and not smite; to sympathize with and not offend; to even cherish and not outrage and abuse this most unfortunate class of our fellow citizens.

Assuming, therefore, that the pitiable condition of these dependent and defenceless patients would almost surely afford them constant protection against intentional neglect or habitual abuse, the committee, in examining witnesses on this subject, has been constantly disinclined to believe, without the most convincing proof, that any person could be capable of such neglect and abuse. And it was mainly in view of the fact that severe public condemnation would rest upon any one, and especially upon any officer of the hospital who should be shown to be responsible for abuses of this character, that the committee decided to afford every opportunity for explanation or defense against such charges. The superintendent in person, as well as his counsel and one or more of the trustees, have been present at the meetings of the committee, and a patient and protracted examination of witnesses has been allowed, and the committee are confident that no mere technical rule or objection has been adopted to prevent the fullest investigation into the truth.

The patients are governed and disciplined by the following officers and employees—

1. The superintendent, who is the chief executive officer of the institution ; who is authorized to appoint and exercise entire official control over all subordinate officers and assistants in its service. He prescribes the duties of these assistants, and is required to see them faithfully performed. He is given entire supervision of the patients in their medical, moral and physical treatment ; and it is made his duty *to visit the patients in their wards* as frequently as may be necessary to keep himself fully advised of their condition.

2. Two assistant physicians, whose general duties are declared to be : to prepare and superintend the administration of medicine ; to visit the wards frequently, and carefully note the condition and progress of the patients ; to see that the directions of the superintendent are executed, and promptly report any cases of neglect or abuse that may come under their cognizance ; and, in case of the absence of the superintendent, the senior shall exercise the duties of such superintendent.

3. A matron, who, under the general direction of the superintendent, has charge of the domestic concerns of the institution, and an oversight of the female attendants and domestics. Among various other duties, she is required to make daily inspection of the wards and rooms occupied by female patients ; to have special care of sick female patients ; to reprove, or report to the superintendent, any material departure from rule, and to spend as much time in the wards of the female division as may be necessary to see that the female attendants discharge their duties.

4. One male and two female supervisors, whose general duties require them to have an oversight of the sick ; and, under the direction of the superintendent, assistant physicians and matron, to see that the rules prescribing the duties of attendants towards the patients are faithfully observed. They are required to spend their time chiefly in the wards, and *to report to the superintendent* any attendant who wilfully violates the rules, or whose incapacity is obvious.

5. Twelve male and fifteen female ATTENDANTS, having charge, under their superiors, on the 26th of July last, of twelve wards, containing 170 male and 166 female patients. These attendants (usually two to each ward) occupy rooms in the wards, and their place of duty is in the wards with their patients.

These officers and employees are the constant and active governing force. The by-laws and regulations adopted in September, 1857, and approved by Governor Bissell, and now in force, it seems to the committee, constitute, upon the whole, a wise and humane code for the government of the hospital. They strictly enjoin kindness and forbearance towards the patients. The following extracts are taken from these regulations :

“In dealing with patients, the greatest care should be used that they be always treated with unvarying kindness. They should always be addressed in persuasive language—all authoritative expressions being strictly avoided. In the wards, especially, no commands should be used, or calls uttered to a patient from a distance, if possible to be avoided. All threats, taunts, or other kind of abuse in language, are expressly prohibited; and no one will be retained in service who habitually indulges therein. A blow, kick, or any other form of physical abuse inflicted, will be sufficient reason for the prompt dismissal of the individual so offending.”

“An attendant shall never, under any circumstances, use greater force toward a patient than is sufficient to secure the patient, himself, or others, from the effects of his violence. After he is secluded in his or her room, the supervisor, or some superior officer, in his absence, should be informed of what has occurred.”

Copies of these regulations are required to be kept in each attendant's room, and in each employee's dining-room; and it is shown to be the custom of the superintendent to occasionally read them to all the attendants and employees, assembled together for that purpose, and specially comment upon those portions of them which enjoin kind treatment to the patients.

Notwithstanding, however, these duties of kindness to patients are by these regulations required of all, it has not escaped the attention of the committee that, while it is made the duty of the assistant physicians to “promptly report any cases of neglect or abuse that may come under their observation,” and the matron is required to “report to the superintendent any material departure from rule, or anything censurable in moral deportment,” and the supervisors are required to report to the superintendent “any attendant who willfully violates the rules, or whose incapacity is obvious,” yet, by omission or design, the attendants are neither

required or permitted by these regulations *to report each other's delinquencies* to the matron, supervisor or superintendent; and the evidence shows that, by some employees at least, it was well understood that such reports would not find favor.

It cannot, in the opinion of the committee, be pretended that the *practice* of cruelty by attendants towards patients is encouraged, or, as a policy, sanctioned by the officers; nor, can any possible motive be imagined why it should be; for, to suppose that brutality is encouraged, is to assume either that the government of the patients can be more easily administered by converting the hospital into a house of torture, and, therefore, the policy adopted as a mere matter of convenience, or, that the officers permit abuses for the mere gratification of depraved and abandoned hearts. No such motives can be justly ascribed these officers; and, whatever abuses are or may be found to exist, must be the result of causes growing out of the government of men and women. As they are in palpable violation of established and well understood printed regulations, they must originate from, or their repetition, at least, be attributed to a want of rigid discipline over the attendants. and that constant care and watchfulness on the part of the officers so indispensably necessary in such an institution.

It is not, however, of so much importance to ascertain motives or causes, as facts; and, while a careful examination of the whole evidence on this branch of the investigation is necessary to a full understanding of it, the committee would respectfully call your Excellency's special attention to the testimony of Miss Kane, Mrs. Graff, Capt. John Henry, Miss Kee, Mrs. Bland, George Merrett, John C. Edmunson, Mrs. Cassell, and Mrs. Packard. The testimony of these witnesses, as of all others examined, is, as already stated, included in the journal of the committee, and submitted as a part of this report, and will not be here repeated; but reference to the character of these witnesses, and the substance of their testimony, may not be improper.

As the testimony is in writing, and is to be considered by others, without the opportunity of personally hearing and seeing the witnesses, it is proper here to say, that all the witnesses, with, perhaps, two or three unimportant exceptions, who were examined, were of more than ordinary intelligence, and appeared candid and eminently worthy the fullest credit. It is true that there are some

discrepancies or contradictions in their testimony, but the most of them are upon collateral or unimportant matter; and none, with the exceptions alluded to, in the opinion of the committee, of so serious a character as to involve the integrity of the witnesses.

Miss Kane testified, that she was 44 years old, resided in Christian county, and was an attendant in hospital from about the middle of August, 1865, until the latter part of December, of the same year. When she went there Dr. McFarland told her he wanted her to assist in taking charge of a ward, then in charge of an attendant who, although not officially reported to him, yet he knew she was cruel to patients. He told her she would hear a great many hard stories about the institution, but she must not believe a word of them. A Mrs. Dorcas Ritter was the co-attendant of witness, in the new 8th ward; and the first thing witness noticed was the cruelty of this Mrs. Ritter to the patients. Mrs. Ritter would not let them sit down, and if she found them so sitting, she would take them by the hair of the head and lift them on the seat, and if they resisted she would often shove them back against the wall and choke them, or compel them in some harsh way to comply. The benches in the ward were straight backed and hard to sit upon; and Mrs. Ritter told witness, that if she allowed the patients to sit upon the floor and rest them, that Dr. McFarland would be mad, and which witness subsequently found to be true. This Mrs. Ritter, for a slight offense upon the part of the patients, would give them what was called a cold bath, which punishment consisted in putting the patients in a bath tub, half or two-thirds filled with cold water, their hands and feet tied, and if they resisted, a straight jacket was placed upon them, their heads plunged under the water as long as it was safe to leave them, then lifted out for a few moments to allow them to breathe and cast the water from their stomach, and the same process continued as long as the patient was thought able to bear it.

Witness further swore, that this Mrs. Ritter told her she came near killing a patient named Miss D. Haven, and that Dr. Dutton, who chanced to be passing shortly after, observed that the patient looked sick, and on being informed that Mrs. Ritter had been giving her a bath, the Doctor told her how long it was safe to keep them under water, and if they kept them in until they vomited, there was danger of their dying. Witness further stated that in giving patients these baths they were generally plunged

three or four times, until quite prostrate and unable to resist. Miss Kane stated that this Mrs Ritter remained in the institution about three or four weeks after Miss Kane went there, but that before Mrs. R. left, she administered these baths three or four times to different patients; and that Mrs. R. told her that the attendants were not allowed to administer these baths, without instructions from the Doctor, but that they sometimes did do it without such instructions, and the Doctor knew it; and that the Doctor and Miss Belle Bailey and Mrs. Haskett set them the example of giving the patients these baths, and "breaking them in," as they called it. Miss Kane swears that the patients were sick for several days, and sometimes two weeks, after receiving these baths.

Witness also swore that her ward was the new 5th, and was made up of some of the hardest and most obstinate cases from the other wards; that she saw this Mrs. Ritter frequently jacket and beat patients; that at one time, during witness' stay in the institution, eleven patients were sick with flux in her ward, and that they were not furnished with medicines, nor she with any extra help or nurses, and that four of them died; that she, witness, made no complaints to Dr. McFarland of these abuses, because it was understood in the institution that such complaints would receive no attention.

It was undertaken to be shown, on cross-examination of this witness, that she herself was guilty of abuse to patients. She admitted that on one occasion, a stout and violent patient, a Mrs. Ryan, made an attack on an attendant, and she assisted to control her until assistance could be procured from another ward, and that during the struggle, she, witness, "spanked" the patient with her shoe; that she thus used her shoe on one or two other occasions; and that she once tapped this same Mrs. Ryan on the shoulder with the broom; and that she sometimes was obliged to take patients by the hair of the head to hold them; but she denied ever having been cruel, or injuring patients, although she claimed that although attendants ought not to be allowed promiscuously to strike patients, yet it might be sometimes properly done conscientiously, but not to injure them.

Witness also mentioned another case of a Mrs. Magin, who was indecently treated by Mrs. Haskett. Soon after she entered the institution, Mrs. McFarland (who, from the evidence, appears to

have been a most kind and sympathetic lady) told witness that the patients were not being kindly treated, and that there must be a change, as the matter was getting out and would damage the institution.

MRS. GRAFF, (formerly Mrs. P. L. Hosmer,) testified that she resided near Jacksonville; was fifty-two years old; and the letters published in a pamphlet shown her, signed P. L. Graff and P. L. Hosmer, were written by her and were true; that she was acquainted with Dr. McFarland when he had charge of a similar institution in New Hampshire, and at his solicitation entered the service of the hospital here, in July, 1858. She was directress in the sewing room about four years and half, and left October 10, 1861. Witness testifies generally that the discipline of the institution was too harsh and unnecessary for its government, and that she had frequently known of cruel punishments inflicted upon patients; that the cases were so numerous that she did not pretend to remember them all. She expressed the opinion, as did Miss Kane, that she did not believe that these cruelties were at the direction, or, at the time, with the knowledge of Dr. McFarland, whose general instructions to the attendants were to treat the patients kindly. She, however, mentions one most remarkable exception, where the punishment was inflicted by his own direction. The testimony in relation to this and other particular cases, which are charged against Dr. McFarland, personally, will be stated together hereafter.

Mrs. G. swears to the punishment of a Miss Jane Barackman, by shower-bath, for improper conduct to an attendant. The patient had been taken out of the water, and was just able to speak. At another time this same patient was strapped with her hands behind her back, in the morning, and the straps kept on until the next morning, and her groans during the night kept the witness from sleeping; and the witness further states, that she had known instances where the straps had been drawn so tightly as to cut through the skin, and into the flesh. Another instance named was a *new patient*, on the night after arrival, whom the witness thought, from the sound of the voice, was being choked by two attendants. She told Mrs. McFarland of it, who informed the Doctor. The Doctor went into the room where the patient was, and, after staying some time, came out but did not speak to witness. The next morning she asked the Doctor if what she

said about choking the patient was a lie, and he said "no," but it was best to say nothing about it, as one of the attendants was going away, and it would hurt the institution to have it go out. Another case was that of Mrs. Farenside, who was sitting down, on a certain occasion—the Doctor said he was "cooling her off," and directed witness not to go to her. Another case was that of Mrs. Boyce. This was a very emaciated patient, and "her stomach all crushed in as it were." She was a wild patient, and would tear up and take off her clothes, but witness could always manage her better than others. Witness had seen her sitting day after day with her feet tied; and on one occasion she and Mrs. McFarland found her in the screen room, laying on her back on a hard pallet of straw, with her feet tied, and her hands tied behind back with a large bed-cord, and just alive. She had a straight-jacket on, and the jacket was laced up with ropes as large as bed-cord. The witness held the light and Mrs. McF., manifesting her grief in groans, untied the patient. Witness afterwards showed this jacket to Miss Dix, when she was there, and the pattern of the jackets were afterwards changed, and softer cords used in lacing the jackets.

Witness John Henry, who has resided in Jacksonville, about forty years, and was a member of the State Senate when the act of incorporation was passed, in 1847, and afterwards steward of the hospital, about one year, from 1848 to 1849. His situation made him acquainted with the general treatment of patients; and knew of cases of cruelty and inhuman treatment to them.

One case was an Englishman, whose name he does not remember. Said he had, on one occasion, returned from down-town, and was standing outside of the building, and heard a distressing voice in the second ward, and went into the building and found the patient in the hands of two men holding him on his back, and the third man standing on the bathing tub and pouring water in his face and nose from a pail. The patient was struggling and strangling for breath. The witness rescued the patient, and drove the attendants from the room, and reported the case to Dr. McFarland. He subsequently called the Doctor's attention to the case, with the view of having it investigated, and had a Mr. Crandley do the same. Being satisfied that the case was not investigated he reported it to Mr. Stephenson, the president of the board, and told him if such things occurred again he would make

complaint to the grand jury. He says he frequently heard of other cases of cruelty, from persons employed about the building. Witness thinks Dr. McFarland is destitute of common sympathy to the patients, and did not listen to their complaints with kindness; nor give that personal attention to the conduct of the attendants which was necessary to a personal knowledge of their treatment; and appeared indifferent when complaints of cruelty were made to him.

Miss Jennie Kee, who is 24 years old, resides in Jacksonville, and was an attendant from the spring of 1861 to 1862, about 14 months; swears to a case of cruelty (about one month after she went there) to a patient named Anna Myers, by an attendant named Elizabeth Bonah. The attendant took the patient, who was a very insane and idiotic patient, by the hair of the head and pounded the floor with it. She saw this punishment inflicted several times. Also knew of same attendant punishing a Mrs. Thompson by taking her by the hand and twisting her arm; and a Miss Kate Daly, by striking her hands with keys, leaving marks. Also a Mrs. Loop, by same attendant, by pulling her and putting her wrist out of joint.

This Elizabeth Bonah, who appears from the testimony of several witnesses, to have been a merciless and brutal wretch, was in the institution as an attendant when this witness went there and when she left.

Mrs. Sarah Bland, aged 39 years, and a resident of Jacksonville, was attendant from March, 1863, to October, 1865, (a part of the time was in sewing room,) and had opportunities of knowing the general treatment of patients; swears that the first two years that she was there, and while Mrs. McFarland was matron, the patients were treated kindly. About seven months before she left, Mrs. McFarland, who was the matron, left the institution and went east and returned in the spring, but was not able after her return to act as matron. After Mrs. McFarland left, the witness saw patients treated very cruelly. This witness mentions the abuse of Mrs. Eames, who was a very stupid, quiet and delicate looking patient. In the spring of 1865, the witness heard screams in the bath-room. A Miss Kate Snow came out of the room and inquired for the Doctor, and said that Miss Lawrence, the attendant, had Miss Eames in the bath-room and was beating her brutally. Witness went into the wash-room, and, on coming out,

heard the blows, and then went into the ward, when Miss Lawrence came out of the bath-room and locked the door, and said witness could not have any patients out of that ward. In the evening witness saw Miss Eames in bed, and told witness, her eyes filling with tears at the time, that Miss Lawrence had almost killed her, and asked to look at her back, which witness was prevented from doing by Miss Lawrence, who came in and told witness to go out of the ward—that she should not come in and excite the patients. Witness had three patients to go out of the ward into the sewing-room; and Miss Lawrence took them by the back and pushed them violently into the ward. The patient died one week after the morning she was pounded.

The next was in the spring of 1865. A Mrs. Sutton, who was not a violent patient and seemed to be in good health, was punished very badly by two attendants—Mrs. Lydia Riggs and Miss Bell Bailey—and was confined to her room for two weeks after her punishment; at the expiration of which time the witness saw her, when the patient's face was a dark green color, without any natural flesh except around the mouth. (This Miss Bailey is still retained, and is supervisoress in the hospital, and denies that punishments are ever inflicted in the hospital, or that she ever, intentionally, injured a patient.)

The next case mentioned by this witness was that of Maggie Rowland, in the summer of 1865. The witness heard a struggle in the bath room and attempted to go in, but was prevented by Miss Bailey, who was in the room, and put her foot against the door and shut it. The witness stayed near by for some time, and heard brutal blows administered to patient. The patient was kept in the bath room for some time after. In the evening witness saw her, and her face was badly beaten up; and on being spoken to by witness the patient cried and looked as though she had no friends. This patient, who was lame, was a talkative, noisy person, but did not appear to be violent. The witness says that the reason she did not tell the Doctor was, that she was afraid of getting into a scrape if she told, for the Doctor had, before this, told her he did not wish to have her make any mischief by getting up excitement among the patients she was with. She says she afterwards, however, did report a case to the Doctor, and he told her to mind her own business, and she after this did not report other cases to the Doctor because of this conversation.

The last case which this witness mentions was that of a Mrs. Clark, who had been sick sometime in bed, and as the attendants were dragging her to the bath room, she asked them not to take her there, but to let her die where she was. As they raised the patient to put her in the bath tub, she dropped down dead. The names of these attendants are Miss Mary Rice and Miss Mary Smith.

George Merrick, aged forty-five years, and residence Jacksonville, was an attendant in hospital from February to June, 1866, and testifies to the abuse of Jacob Myers, a young patient, by the supervisor Mr. Doane, who, without provocation, caught him by the ankles when he was undressing and threw him on the floor and injured him severely. Also David Ayers, a very docile man, and consumptive and sick and feeble, who, the witness states, was neglected by Dr. Dutton and refused medical treatment, and soon after died. Also, David Smith, about twenty-six years of age, a patient who was very bad and crazy. One day witness heard a loud noise in the ward where Smith was, and looking into the ward he saw the attendant, William Roy, jamming his head against the ceiling. Smith made no resistance, but his nose bled and his eye was black. Also a patient by the name of Creighton, who was a small Irishman about twenty-five years old. Witness one day saw him on a bench, and he was wholly speechless—could not move his head; was swollen and was badly bruised. Akers, the attendant, told witness that the patient was a bad man, and they had a hell of a time with him. Witness that night helped the patient to bed on the floor, and the next night he died. Witness says that he did not know of any medical attendance or medicines furnished him, and he should have probably known it if they had. Witness assisted in laying out the patient, whose head and face were very much swollen; was black under the eyes and on the cheek bones; there were bruises about his arms and shoulders and other parts of his body, and had a wound on the face. The patients informed witness that a few days before this, James Akers, Thomas Kearney, John Doan, (supervisor,) John Roy and William Roy, (employés of the institution,) had beat the patient.

Another case was a wild young patient by the name of Veach, who escaped; was retaken, and on arriving at the hospital,

knocked Mr. Supervisor Doan down (Mr. Doan was about twenty-one years old; had only six months experience in the treatment of the insane, and yet was made supervisor over four wards, containing over a hundred patients, and was a short time before introduced to the institution by Ebenezer Jones, the farm steward of the institution, who received a letter of introduction from Daniel M. Jones, of Wisconsin, who married Mr. Supervisor Doan's sister,) with a brick in again making his escape. On being taken he was handcuffed; his feet shackled; put in a crib and put up in one of the bed rooms of the third ward, where he was kept about three months. The crib was made of strips of plank about three and a half inches wide and two and a half inches apart, and was about two feet high, five and a half feet long, and two and a half feet wide. The witness says the patient could not be in any other position in the crib but on his back; that there was some bedding in the crib, and he thinks, a pillow under his head.

This witness says he had difficulty with Akers and Doan about their abusing the patients cruelly, and he supposes he was discharged on that account. When enquired of by Dr. McFarland if he had not been taking liquor the evening of the difficulty with Doan and Akers, he said he had not; that he was not in the habit of drinking liquor, and resented any such imputation; that he was sometimes, (by permission,) absent Saturday evenings at the choir meetings, and on Sunday and Wednesday evenings at the prayer meetings; and that his character was established and well known in the community.

John C. Edmundson, aged thirty-five years, was assistant engineer in hospital from April, 1861, to October 2d, 1865; testified that before he had been there a week he saw a patient knocked down by Joseph Tinker, an attendant, with a stick, because he absent-mindedly picked a thread out of his coat. Witness proposed to report the case to Dr. McFarland, but Eastman, the principal engineer, who had been there three years, told witness he had better not report it if he wanted to stay in the institution. The patient on being knocked down seemed perfectly dead; was not able to get up; had no government over himself, and was taken away and put in the screen room.

The next case mentioned by this witness was George Richards, a patient of Jacksonville, who was kept in the screen room entirely

naked, in the cold winter ; and when witness came to work in the morning, to raise steam, at one, two or three o'clock, patient would beg for warmth. It was about fifty feet from screen room to bathtub, and the attendants would take the patient by the heels and drag him over the floor. One day, as they were about to bathe this patient, witness says, they had drawn the tub full of hot water and had him up in their arms ready to plunge him in the tub, when another patient, by the name of Cooper, jumped in and saved him. Witness says this patient was kept in the screen room the most of the winter of 1863-4 ; that the room had nothing in it, except sometime a little straw, a straw tick or blanket, which he would tear up and wrap around him for warmth. This patient died the summer or fall after this confinement.

Mr. Haitt of Chicago, was also kept in a screen room almost constantly, and beat and bruised until his limbs were swollen. He was jerked and jammed until his legs were almost a perfect jelly. He went home and came back. Witness heard him speak very kindly of Mrs. McFarland for doctoring his limbs after they were bruised. The two attendants in the ward who abused this patient were Germans. Patient complained that these attendants would not give him anything ; and if he asked for anything they would beat and kick him ; and witness has given him water, put through the window. When patient left the institution the second time, he said, if he ever came across the attendant who abused him so, he would kill him, if they hung him for it. The witness gave the names of the German attendants who abused the patients, as Pepenbring and Smultz, and said they both resided in Jacksonville.

This witness said that he did not believe Dr. McFarland approved of these abuses, and that the reason he did not report them was that he was afraid if he did he would lose his place. When he talked with the Doctor about business, he got a very short answer, or a nod of the head ; and he came to the conclusion there was not much satisfaction. He left the institution because he got tired of it—requested to be relieved several months before he left, but the Doctor requested him to stay.

Mrs. Mary Cassell is 24 years of age, and has lived in Jacksonville 8 years ; was employed in hospital from April, 1860, to May, 1861, as assistant matron, and filled the place now called supervisor. Does not personally know of any case of abuse which she

saw administered. Remembers the case of Mrs. Farenside, a patient who appeared one morning at the breakfast table in 5th ward (the worst), after having been removed from the 7th (the best), with a black eye. Inquired the cause, and patient and Elizabeth Bonah said that Dr. McFarland struck her. One eye was black, and one side of her face was very much bruised and blacked for several days. After these bruises were inflicted, the patient was taken from the best ward (the 7th) to the new 5th, which was unoccupied, and confined in a room by herself. Never knew the patient to be boisterous, and think if she had been unmanageable she would not have been in the best ward. Patient and Elizabeth Bonah both told witness that Dr. McFarland kicked her.

Witness then testified that she thought the patients ought to be more kindly treated generally; that many times, when they were sick and feeble, they were prevented from taking proper rest during the day on their beds—it was the practice of the house not to allow them to lie down during the day-time, and the idea advanced was that the patients did not know when they needed rest—that they were inclined to lie down more than was good for them; and it was a most universal complaint in the female wards, on the part of those who were too feeble and weak to sit up, that they were not allowed to lie down in the day-time—remembered one particular case where the patient was ill and wanted to lie down, and her attendant, Miss Eagle, said no, the Doctor did not allow it, and the face of the patient, witness well remembered.

These eight witnesses, in their testimony specially above referred to, have described particular and atrocious abuses, by attendants, to over twenty different patients, whose names are given; and the most of the cases are mentioned by them with circumstantial minuteness. The names of eighteen different attendants are mentioned by them as being engaged in these cruelties. The most of them are of comparatively recent date; and they are within the recollection of witnesses now living and accessible.

MRS. PACKARD'S CASE.

The committee would not here specially refer to the testimony of any other witness concerning the abuse of patients by attendants; but, as the name of Mrs. Packard has become very familiar to the public through her published letters and personal efforts to

secure a change in the laws of our State, in relation to the trial of patients alleged to be insane, before their committal to the hospital, it seems proper that her case should be here noticed. It seems to be very generally supposed that these charges of abuse rest principally upon her testimony; and, hence, the question of her sanity or insanity is supposed to be of vital importance in this investigation. Not so; as a careful examination of her evidence will show that she has particularly mentioned but a few such cases; and, therefore, the charges of this character might stand or fall, so far as this investigation is concerned, without reference to her testimony. Her connection with the general purposes of the investigation, however, and other matters contained in and relating to her testimony, does, in the opinion of the committee, render it proper that her testimony, and relations to the hospital and its officers, should be here fairly stated.

Mrs. Packard is a lady fifty years of age; is the wife of a clergyman; and prior to her being committed to the hospital had resided with her husband for some time, at Mantino, Kankakee county, in this State. She is a lady of very considerable culture and of decided ability—was admitted to the hospital on the application of her husband, June 18, 1860, and was discharged by order of the trustees, June 18, 1863, as incurable, or not recovered. She was admitted without a trial of the question of her insanity, under the law of 1851—re enacted in 1853, heretofore referred to. She states in her evidence that the charge of insanity was based wholly upon a change in her religious views, from the Calvinistic to the more modern and more liberal views, as taught by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. She says that when she was eighteen years old she had an attack of brain fever, and was very much reduced by bleeding and medicines, and was out of her head for about five weeks, until the blood had time to form and give her strength; and insists that during her entire stay in the hospital she was entirely sane; and that her incarceration there was an outrage upon her rights and liberties, and the law (since repealed) which permitted her husband to place her there, without a trial, was a disgrace to the State. She says that for the first four months she was treated with respect and kindness, but at the expiration of that time, with no change in her deportment, and on account of having presented Dr. McFarland with a written reproof for his abuse of his patients, she was removed from the

best ward to one of the worst wards--the eighth, where the most dangerous patients were confined, and where, for two years and eight months, and until she was discharged, she was kept--subjected to the most constant surveillance, (not being permitted during the whole time to go out of doors,) annoyed and abused by both attendants and patients. The last eight months, however, she says she spent pleasantly, on account of some of the most noisy and boisterous patients being exchanged for a more quiet class, and because when she saw the commencement of difficulties she could go to the Doctor, and have them stopped.

The sufferings which this lady endured, and the scenes through which, according to her statement, she passed for two years after her transfer to the eighth ward, are almost beyond comprehension and belief. She says the attendants were instructed to treat her just as they did the maniacs; that she was compelled to sleep in a dormitory with from three to six crazy patients, where her life was exposed both night and day, with no room of her own to flee to for safety from their insane fights and dangerous attacks; that she had been dragged around this ward by the hair of her head by the maniacs--had received blows from them that had almost killed her; that her seat at the table was by the side of a Mrs. Triplet--one of the most dangerous and violent patients in the ward, who frequently threatened to kill her when she went to the table; that she had to dodge the knives and forks, and tumblers and chairs which have been hurled at her, to avoid some fatal blow; and that she had begged and besought Dr. McFarland to remove her to some place of safety, only to see him turn speechless away from her.

Mrs. Packard mentions the abuse of a Miss Rollins by her attendant, Mrs. DeLeHay, by choking and wounding her throat; another case of a lady-like, quiet and submissive patient, about sixty years old, who was punished frequently, (for an unavoidable offense,) by a plunge-bath, until the patient said they nearly killed her, and only wished they had quite, for there was no escape for her from that horrible punishment; also of a Mrs. Goldsby, who had fainting-fits, and was not treated medically by the Doctor, and who one night fell from her bed on the floor and broke her collar-bone, and received for several days no treatment from the Doctor, although he was notified of it.

Such is a part of the graphic description given by this witness of scenes which she swears she witnessed—and of her own sufferings, and that of others.

Mrs. Packard says she was finally discharged, under the following circumstances, and about which there seems to be no controversy: About eight months before she was discharged she was brought before the trustees, and informed that her husband, who was present, had been heard by them concerning her detention, and that she could be heard also. She then read a paper to the trustees, which she had prepared, entitled “Calvinism and Christianity Compared.” She also read another paper, which severely reflected upon Dr. McFarland and her husband for confining her in the hospital; and after answering questions put to her by the trustees, the Doctor and her husband withdrew, and she was informed by the chairman that they would do for her anything she wished. She said she wanted her liberty, and *protection* in that liberty. They informed her that they thought it would be no use for her to go to her husband, but she could go to Mantino, or might go to her father in Massachusetts, and they would pay her expenses there. She told them that as she was still Mr. Packard’s wife there was no use in accepting their offer, for as soon as she was outside the walls he had the power and would use it to imprison her again. They then told her they did not know what to advise her, and would refer the whole matter to the Doctor and her to settle. She therefore declined to go, but requested a key or pass, and to be allowed to remain as a boarder. This was refused her, and she went back to her ward.

About six weeks before she went away, her son came to the hospital, and the Doctor informed her she could go. She went down town with her son, who informed her that he had made arrangements with her husband for her liberation, provided he, the son, would support her. She was then writing a book, and requested her son to make arrangements for her remaining at the hospital as a boarder for about six weeks, until she could complete it, after which she thought she could support herself, by a sale of her book. She returned to the hospital from down town, and remained there about six weeks, during which time she was made comfortable, and her room furnished with a carpet, by order of the Doctor. At the end of six weeks she received an order of the trustees, from Dr. McFarland, that she would be discharged on the

18th of June, into the hands of her husband. On that day her husband came for her, and she protested against going with him, with her liberty still exposed. The order of discharge was executed by Dr. Tenny, Assistant Physician, (Dr. McFarland being absent) and the porters of the hospital took her from the hospital, against her will, to the omnibus, and there delivered her to her husband.

This witness was subjected to a most searching cross-examination, and re-examination with the view not only of testing the accuracy of her memory, but the soundness of her mind, and the views she entertained on religious subjects; and it is but the truth to say that she sustained herself with great ability in all respects, although she may entertain views upon theological topics about which there are various controversies. But there was one unfortunate matter, which came out on the cross-examination, which the committee feel to be their duty to refer to here particularly. It is unfortunate because its presentation involves a flagrant violation of the spirit of the regulations of the hospital, and of good faith; and because, unexplained or not fully understood, it reflects seriously upon the witness, if sane at the time, and perhaps even then is justly liable to be understood in a different sense from that the witness swears it was intended.

It appears already that the witness, during her stay in the hospital, was engaged in writing a book. She swears that she commenced writing it in September, 1862, and it is evident she was very anxious about completing it, as by its publication she hoped to be able to support herself when she might be discharged from the hospital. Eight months before her discharge, or about October, 1862, she had the interview with the trustees, referred to, when she refused their proffered discharge because of her fear of being again arrested by her husband; and she says after that time she was well treated, and felt she had a superintendent who would listen to her when she asked favors for the patients; and that he had promised to publish her book when completed, and that on the fulfillment of that promise "hung all and every hope of her personal liberty." About the 19th of January, 1863, she says he refused to publish the book, and almost in a state of desperation she made an appeal to the Doctor, which is contained in her letter of that date, and found on pages 94, 95 and 96 of the journal of the committee. At first this letter appeared to the committee to

be a brazen offer of marriage by a married lady to a married man ; and was either the production of a diseased and disordered intellect, or a degrading invitation or proposal of illicit intercourse. Whether it be either, or not, it is but just to the witness that her full explanation, found on pages 139, 140, 141, 142 and 143, and her answers to questions of the committee, should be read and considered together. To say the least, it seems to the committee an indiscreet and foolish letter—open to severe criticisms, if not condemnation—written, it is true, under circumstances of overwhelming grief—protesting, it is true, that she must not love his person so long as that love was claimed by his wife—protesting, it is true, that it was as a *true woman* she addressed him—yet mentioning him as one she had chosen as her *protector* and *future husband*, and finally closing by speaking of her son, who would be of age in a short time, and with whom she desired to go as her protector, and take charge of her children. This letter, especially, since her present avowal of it as containing nothing improper, seems a curious medley ; and although from the appearance of the witness—her character as a lady, and the entire absence of any intimation from any source against her integrity—the committee have no doubt that she is a virtuous lady, still the letter is an unfortunate and foolish letter.

It seems to the committee that upon one point in connection with this letter there can be no doubt, and that is as to the culpable impropriety of its introduction in evidence. It was not necessary to prove or disprove any charge made against the management of the hospital. Mrs. Packard was not on trial as to her sanity ; and if she were, it can scarcely be possible that the trustee who requested Dr. McFarland to produce the letter, would have considered this letter, written in 1863, as sufficient evidence upon that point to establish her insanity—especially after the prompt and intelligent manner in which she had previously testified. Her character as a virtuous lady was not involved, for no one had or has intimated to the committee there was any doubt about that, (unless the letter be deemed evidence to the contrary), and even if that matter had been in doubt, the witness had not charged upon Dr. McFarland any attempt at improper liberties with her, and therefore this letter could not defend him by showing any willingness on her part to receive improper attentions from him of that character. In either view of the case, therefore, the

committee cannot but regard the production of this letter as an unnecessary and wanton attack upon a defenseless lady, because she had become identified with complaints made against what she regarded as unjust laws, then in force, and of which she claimed she had been a victim; and had made complaint against the management of the hospital, under the charge of one she addressed under the sacred seal of confidence in him as a gentleman, and under a most solemn injunction of secrecy, because a construction, as she says, might be put upon it prejudicial to her character as a virtuous lady.

And, besides, a part of section 4, chapter 10, of the printed regulations of the hospital, reads as follows:

“Persons employed at this institution will remember that their duties are peculiar and confidential; that there is an obvious impropriety in disclosing the names, peculiarities, or acts of its inmates. * * * * They should not forget that the most cruel wounds may, by imprudent disclosures, be inflicted on those whose conduct and language, during their misfortune, should be covered with the veil of the deepest secrecy.” * * *

It is true that this part of the regulations provides for the government of “attendants and assistants,” but ought not the principle to apply to the officers as well?

Of course, they would be compelled, if required, to testify in courts; but nothing but a pressing necessity to justly defend themselves, or promote the public interest on questions directly in issue, would authorize a departure from the manifest propriety of this part of the regulations.

It is apparent to the committee that the production of this letter was not compulsory on the part of the superintendent, but that it was a willing and voluntary service. As especially applicable to him, the committee will close this part of their report by inserting here an extract from the last annual report of the superintendent, containing an elaborate lecture to the Legislature for repealing, in the law of 1865, the law of 1851-3, authorizing husbands and guardians to commit their wives and wards to the hospital without a jury trial, upon the opinion of the superintendent that they were insane. On page 39 the superintendent says:

“When it is reflected, by any thinking person, in how vast a majority of instances it must be that those sent here are sustaining the tender relations of brothers, sisters, sons, daughters,

parents, husbands and wives of those who, in the nature of the case, appear as *quasi* prosecutors—what antagonisms of the most painful and lasting kind are wantonly engendered—what violations of delicacy, and often of decency—what outrages upon mental and physical suffering—must be the result. While this enactment exists, it will be agreed that no terms of reprobation are too strong to be applied to it.”

If such language can with any propriety be used to describe the “violation of delicacy, and often of decency,” resulting from producing before a *jury* in open court the peculiarities and habits of the person alleged to be insane, what shamelessness, then, must there be in a disclosure for publication to the whole country of the peculiarities and habits of a person actually confined in a hospital for the insane, unless such disclosure is made absolutely necessary for the defense of individual rights, or the promotion of public justice.

Nor did the effort to destroy the testimony of this witness end here. Failing to discover satisfactory proof of insanity in her manner, or facts sworn to by her, it was undertaken to be shown that her views on certain religious and metaphysical subjects, as found in her book, could not be entertained by a sane person. Her book was produced, and three passages were referred to, to-wit:

On page 51 of her book, under the head of “transmigration of souls,” she says: “I fully believe in this doctrine or truth, because it is a demonstrable fact, that souls do inhabit different bodies, at different periods of their existence, as really as vegetable and animal life exist in different forms or bodies.”

In relation to this passage, she says, in her testimony, page 98 of the journal of the committee: “I believe we do; that life is one continued succession of existences; and we only enjoy a part of it in this life—as vegetable and animal life are perpetuated in different forms—the butterfly and the chrysalis is the same life, although in different forms. So, on the principle of analogy, I infer that the human life exists in different forms.”

On page 52 of her book she says: “I have no more doubt but that Shakspeare and Washington, and I don’t know how many more of earth’s noblest thinkers, have dictated portions of my book, than I have that my own mind is used as their medium of thought. It would be impious in me to boast of having written

my book, unaided by the most *superior minds* of the universe. Its contents designate its heavenly origin."

In answer to the question as to whether she had any special aid from other minds in writing this book, she says, in relation to the last extract: "I regard God as the author of all truth. I don't make the truth; I only report it—am only the medium of it—simply tell it. In that sense I am God's medium. I believe the devil is the author of all falsehood or lies; and when I speak a lie, I am the devil's medium."

On page 66 of her book, she says: Mrs. Packard is the writing medium of this book. Dr. McFarland is her chosen scholastic critic. But God, alone, is the dictator of the contents of the book—my book—God's book—our book."

In her testimony—page 97—in answer to the question of whether she had any special aid from other minds in writing this book, she says: "I don't know that I had. I have read various books; and ideas which I received from this and other sources have quickened into thought, and I reduced them into form. I believe that mind communicates with mind, whether in the body or out of the body. I get ideas from the writings of Jesus Christ, although he is not in the body."

The committee express no opinion upon the soundness or orthodoxy of the opinions contained in these extracts from the book referred to, for they do not consider that question necessarily involved in their examination; yet the prompt and plausible manner in which her views were defended or explained, while on the stand, tended to increase the probability of her sanity, and afforded a striking instance of the danger of pronouncing a person insane simply because of their belief upon such subjects.

INSANE WITNESSES.

Insane persons are excluded as witnesses in courts, upon the ground of *deficient understanding*, and as witnesses are required to take upon themselves an oath to speak the truth; and as an oath is an outward pledge, given by the person taking it that his attestation or promise is made under an immediate sense of his responsibility to God; and the purpose of the law being to lay hold on the conscience of the witness by this religious solemnity; it follows, that persons *incapable of understanding* the nature and obligations of an oath ought not to be admitted as witnesses, be-

cause they would then testify without its obligations and sanctions, and their testimony, for the want of *understanding*, would be found more likely than otherwise to mislead courts and juries. And it makes no difference whether this *defect of understanding* be temporary and curable, or permanent—whether the party be hopelessly an idiot or maniac, or only occasionally insane—as a lunatic, while the deficiency of understanding exists, the person is not capable to be sworn as a witness. But if the cause be temporary, and a lucid interval should occur, or a cure be effected, the competency is restored. And this deficiency of understanding being once shown to exist, the presumption of law is, that it continues until the contrary is proven. Indeed, the presumption of law in relation to this subject has been, and is, that persons *deaf and dumb* from their birth, are idiots; and though this presumption has not now the same degree of force which was formerly given to it—that class of persons being found, by the light of modern science, to be much more intelligent in general, and susceptible of far higher culture, than once supposed—yet still the presumption is so far operative as to devolve the burden of proof on the party adducing the witnesses, to show that he is a person of sufficient understanding.

Having these principles in view, which are declared by the courts and writers upon evidence to be the law, the committee examined nine witnesses—who had been under treatment in the hospital, and who were discharged without the opinion of the superintendent that they were recovered, or without preliminary testimony of other witnesses, before they were sworn, that they had recovered. In fact the committee thought it not unlikely that, in this investigation, it might be proper for them to receive the statements of patients confessedly insane, in the hospital, touching their personal usage—not, however, on the supposition that what they might say would be, technically, evidence binding upon the officers of the hospital—but on the supposition that some light might be thrown on the probabilities of the question as to whether they were kindly treated or abused by the attendants and officers, and thus lead the committee to seek proper evidence elsewhere. In the personal inspection of the hospital, and the examination made by the committee and Drs. Johnson and Patterson, in July last, several general inquiries were made of patients, on this subject, but no answers thereto were entered as testimony, or considered strictly evidence in the case.

The nine witnesses thus examined, and whose testimony is submitted as evidence, are Mr. Searles, Mrs. Shedd, Mrs. Packard, Mrs. Commonford, Mrs. Ole-on, Mr. Eastwood, Mrs. Menard, Isaac White, and Marshal B. Burr, and affidavit of Mr. Guthrie. The latter is not considered by committee. And although the committee confidently believe the conclusions at which they have arrived are clearly supported, without the evidence of either of them, (that of at least four of them was comparatively immaterial,) that, in point of intelligence, character and credibility, they are as worthy of belief as other witnesses, upon whose testimony in courts the property, character, liberty and lives of suitors daily depend. Without reference to a question which might be raised, as to whether, under the statute of 1851, married women, committed to the hospital without any sworn testimony or judicial investigation of the fact of their sanity or insanity, and on the mere unsworn opinion of the superintendent that they were insane, at the time of admission or discharge, is such a determination of the fact of insanity that there is a presumption of law as to its continuance; and without reference to their mental condition at the time of their discharge, the committee have entire confidence in the belief that all these witnesses had a clear understanding, and comprehended, when examined, the obligations of the oath administered to them, and in an unusually intelligent manner testified to matters within their recollection, and were prudent and entirely honest, and testified to facts as they believed them to exist. With one or two unimportant exceptions, neither of them exhibited any appearance of a disordered intellect, moral obliquity, or defective memory; and, therefore, to reject their testimony, appeared to the committee as calculated to defeat an investigation after the truth, and possibly subvert the ends of public justice. In this point of view, and for these reasons, their testimony has been accepted and reported as a part of the evidence.

In relation to the reliance to be placed upon testimony of witnesses who have once been insane, and who have partially or fully recovered, there have been twenty two witnesses examined. In July last the trustees and superintendent proposed to the committee to join in a commission, to take the testimony of non-resident medical or professional experts who were, or had been, in charge of the insane in different states. The testimony proposed to be thus taken was upon a variety of subjects, in relation to the treat-

ment of the insane, suggested, no doubt, by the testimony of witnesses who had been examined by the committee. The proposition was declined by the committee, on the ground that they had no authority to join in such commission, but it was suggested that if the testimony of such witnesses should be fairly taken, and, when offered, appear to be relevant to any questions pending before the committee, that its admissibility might be favorably considered. The testimony of these witnesses, residing in various states, was therefore taken and admitted, and is reported as a part of the evidence. The sixth of these interrogatories addressed to them, is as follows :

“ What is your opinion as to the credit due to the statements of insane patients partially recovered ; and what to the statements of patients fully recovered ? ”

The substance of the answers appears to be, that the statements of insane persons are unreliable by reason of their insanity ; that the statements of those partially recovered, especially when they speak of their own treatment, or of things which occurred during their insanity, are to be taken with “ grains of allowance ; ” but the statements of those who are fully recovered may generally be believed, provided they are honest and their memory not defective. The testimony on this *part* appears to be very clear and very candid, and undoubtedly more learned and better reasons are assigned for their opinions than could be named by unprofessional persons. Their conclusions are so *very reasonable* that no person of ordinary observation can fail to agree with them, to the extent named, although it might be doubted whether the fact that a person who, after his discharge, complains of his treatment, should be considered almost a presumption that he had not fully recovered, as is substantially stated by some of these witnesses.

The answer of John Fonerden, medical superintendent of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, fully expresses the view of the committee, and is as follows : “ The credit due to the statements of insane patients, partially recovered, and of those fully recovered, must depend upon what appears to be the trustworthiness of each individual patient, from what is known of his disposition.” In other words, if the patient is trustworthy, and is not “ deficient in understanding,” he may be relied upon as a witness, which is precisely the rule applied to all other witnesses, except that more care and discrimination are required with those once insane, but par-

tially or wholly recovered, to test the understanding and determine whether any delusions still remain in the mind to influence the judgment.

That the statements of insane persons, and those partially or fully recovered, are daily taken and acted upon by every person having the charge of the insane, is too plain to admit of doubt. Else how could they know their wants, or punish those who abuse them? Frequently only in this way. That they are oftentimes unreliable—that they often or occasionally complain of their treatment without good cause—that they sometimes are deceitful and cunning, and lie, and are ungrateful—at most proves that they are human ; and that, by reason of their mental infirmity—their disordered intellect—their frail memory—they are less entitled to credit than sane persons. But to totally reject their statements as never worthy of credit, and especially in an investigation of this kind, would be to leave them not only defenseless, but a prey to every brutal lust and passion ; would leave such wretches as some attendants, whose names appear so frequently in the testimony, to go unchallenged and unwhipped of justice—a result so deplorable as to undermine and break up every hospital and asylum for the insane in the country.

The evidence of these experts referred to, and the reasons assigned by them, are believed to be in harmony with, and not in opposition to, the action of the committee, at the time the witnesses, who were formerly supposed to be insane, were examined. Yet, that there may be no misunderstanding upon this, the committee would here repeat, that, in their judgment, the proof of the charges of abuse of patients does not depend upon the testimony of insane witnesses, or of those who have fully or partially recovered from insanity, but is abundantly established by other witnesses.

CONTRADICTION OF WITNESSES.

There is in this case, as in almost all others of importance, contradictory evidence ; but the committee are of the opinion that it cannot with any fairness be pretended that the contradiction of some witnesses, as to particular facts sworn to by them against the management of the hospital, is sufficient to materially weaken, much less destroy, their testimony—especially as throughout the whole case there is a corroboration and agreement between them,

upon the main question of this branch of the inquiry, entirely inconsistent with a dishonest intention on their part, unless it be assumed there is a general conspiracy among them, of which there is not a particle of testimony.

A reference to a few of the more important instances of contradiction may illustrate this. Edmundson, who was an important witness, was assistant engineer from April, 1861, to October 2, 1862, and testifies to various instances of abuse. He swore that, about a week after he went there, he saw Tinker, an attendant, knock a patient down with a mop stick, without any provocation; that he, the patient, seemed to be dead—not able to get up, and was soon taken to the screen-room; and that he, witness, proposed to Eastman, the engineer, to report the case to Dr. McFarland; that he and Eastman had conversation about the matter, and Eastman advised witness, if he wanted to retain his place, he had better not report Tinker; and that it was understood by him, witness, and others, that such reports were not favorably received, etc.; and therefore the witness did not report this and other cases of abuse which he witnessed, to the superintendent. To impeach Edmundson, and show the improbability of his having seen these abuses, because he did not report them, the deposition of Eastman is taken, who swears that he never told Edmundson, in substance, that if he wanted to keep his place he should keep his mouth shut, and that reports of misconduct and abuse would not be tolerated. *But Eastman does not deny, nor was he inquired of, whether Tinker did not knock the patient down, as testified to by Edmundson, nor if Edmundson did not complain to him of this brutality of Tinker, and threaten or talk or propose to report it to the doctor.* Eastman may or may not have remembered telling Edmundson; Edmundson may or may not have done wrong in failing to report, because he was afraid of losing his place if he did, but he is not to be disbelieved on the strength of this kind of contradiction, especially as he is corroborated by other witnesses in this, that neither by the by-laws or the understanding of others, were such reports required to be made by attendants or subordinate employees of the institution.

Again, Edmundson swears that upon one occasion George Richards, a patient who had been kept naked in the screen room in the cold winter, and who sometimes begged for warmth when witness went to get steam up at two or three o'clock in the morn-

ing, was in the hands of patients acting under the direction of the attendants; and they were about to plunge him into a tub of scalding hot water, when Richards was rescued by Cooper, another patient; that he saw this through an open window, and had frequently seen Richards in the screen room through the door, before he came out in the morning. To show that Edmundson, from where he said he stood, could not have known whether the water in the bath tub—which was supplied with a cold and hot water faucet—was scalding hot, Mr. Lord, the present engineer, was produced and swore that from the outside of the bath room to the inside of the bath tub was about six feet, and thought that a person standing on the outside of the window could not form an idea of the *temperature of the water in the bath tub by looking at it*—that it did not come in there boiling hot. Now, while Lord testifies what may be true, it by no means follows that Edmundson could not tell by the steam arising from the water as it was discharged from the faucet, whether it was hot or cold water; and Lord does not pretend that Edmundson could not have seen from which faucet the water was discharged. And to show that Richards could not have suffered from cold when in the screen room naked, in the winter, as sworn to by Edmundson, Mr. Lord was enquired of concerning the manner of heating the wards, and testified that it has been the custom to keep the house comfortable; sometimes necessary to keep steam on all night; and in cold weather, when the heat is kept on all the night, one engineer must be on duty all night; “that steam is usually kept on until nine, ten, eleven, or twelve o’clock.” That it is the intention to keep the building comfortable, is no doubt true; but it must also be true that making allowances for a change of weather after steam is shut off, and occasional derangements of the heating apparatus which conveys the heat to the flues in the walls, it may be very well believed that a man naked in a screen room, at one, two, and three o’clock in the morning, might be cold, and appeal to the engineer, when he came on duty, for warmth; and that, too, without reflecting upon the engineer or general directions given by the superintendent for warming the buildings. Richards was kept in one of the “old wings,” and the superintendent, in his last report to the Legislature, (page 35,) says: “With all the agreed perfection of our system of boilers, pipes, etc., the air in the old wings is with difficulty kept at proper temperature

in extreme cold weather, entirely from the bad construction of the flues in the brick walls."

Again, Merrick swears (page 134,) that "Creighton, a patient, was beaten and bruised badly, and died soon after, and that he helped lay him out; that his head and face were swollen very much; was black under the eyes, and on the cheek bones; that there were bruises about his arms and shoulders and other parts of his body, and had a cut or wound on his face." Dr. Dutton, the present senior assistant physician, is called to contradict or explain this, and says (page 277,) "that he remembers the case of Creighton; that he (Creighton) was under Dr. Emery, who is now dead; but that Creighton's remains were sent home, and no complaint was ever made by his friends about the condition of his remains!" But whether the poor man had any friends who examined his remains after they reached home, does not appear.

Miss Jennie Kee, (page 118,) Mrs. Cassell, (page 177,) and Mrs. Graff, (page 295,) whose testimony will be more fully referred to hereafter, mention the case of Mrs. Farenside, who, on one occasion, had a black eye, and when inquired of as to the cause, said when the Doctor was bringing her down stairs she resisted, and he struck her. The circumstances connected with this matter are mentioned by these witnesses. To disprove this statement of Mrs. Farenside, or show the improbability that the Doctor struck her, instead of some one else, her husband testified that she never told him that the Doctor struck her, but admits that she complained to him of the institution. It seems, from the testimony of her husband, that Mrs. Farenside was sent by him to the hospital in 1860, discharged July 29, 1862, and readmitted in January, 1865, and remains there now; that her insanity was paroxysmal; that the first cause of it was a supposed joy at her husband's sudden return home after an absence of a week, during which time she supposed him dead; that her malady is supposed to be incurable; that while she was home, and prior to her second admission, he had heard that she had been badly treated, and inquired about it; that when she appeared sane she made no complaints, but when she was not sane, grumbled about the institution and him; that he is poor and pays nothing for her board, although she is not in the hospital as a pauper. The conduct of this patient was different when the committee saw her than described by her husband; for, having had their attention spe-

cially called to this case, and finding her in the hospital, the committee and Drs. Patterson and Johnson made special inquiry of her concerning her usage, and inquired of her if she had ever been struck by any one in the hospital. Though she was believed to be insane at times, she evidently understood the inquiry, and her reply was, "she did not want to talk about the matter"—neither admitting nor denying, but apparently acting under restraint. Under the circumstances, the committee, therefore, do not consider that the negative testimony of her husband disproves the testimony of Miss Kee, Mrs. Cassell and Mrs. Graff; for, although they neither of them swear that they saw the Doctor strike the patient, the fact proven that she was injured by some one, and at the same time said the Doctor struck her, together with the circumstances detailed by three different witnesses, leaves little doubt that her statement was true.

Another case of contradiction upon a single point is between Miss Kane and Mrs. Hasckett, in relation to an indignity which Mrs. Hasckett, an attendant, committed upon a Miss Magin, a patient. Miss Kane, among other matters, distinctly swears to it; (page 130,) and Mrs. Hasckett, (page 313,) says that she knew a patient by the name of *Dwyre*; that she does not remember the case testified to by Miss Kane, and that she never committed any indecency upon any female patient. The committee presume Mrs. Hasckett has forgotten the matter, and believe Miss Kane.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The committee would not for a moment conceal, or seek to conceal the fact, that—in approaching the consideration of the question as to the responsibility which properly belongs to the superintendent in the government of the hospital, how far he can justly be held responsible for the conduct of his subordinates, and what is the position he now occupies to the people of the state, in the light reflected upon him by the evidence submitted—they do so not without embarrassment, but with some appreciation of the numerous and varied difficulties and embarrassments surrounding the office, and a most sincere and painful consciousness that, though their duty seems plain, the result of this examination, nevertheless, must disappoint his numerous friends and admirers throughout the state. Yet, no one can attentively read the very intelligent and learned testimony of the medical witnesses exam-

ined, including several superintendents of similar institutions—some of whom have a high national reputation—without feeling the necessity of carefully considering all the difficulties of the position, as well as the rigid rule of accountability which ought justly to be applied to an officer occupying that responsible position.

Some of these principal difficulties grow out of radical changes, in the treatment and government of the insane, from the old system. Dr. Isaac Ray, of Philadelphia, who has been in charge of the insane for twenty years, so concisely defines these changes, and the objects of them, that the following extract is made from his testimony. He says:

“Up to the early part of the present century, the insane were restrained, in hospitals, by chains, iron collars, and straight jackets; by fastening them to their beds or strong chairs, and seclusion in their rooms. At present, and for many years past, restraint is effected solely by the *camisole*, which is a simple linen or cotton jacket laced or buttoned behind, with long sleeves crossing in front and tied together behind; by *wristers*, which are leather bracelets put upon the wrists, with a strap passing through them in front and buckled behind, whereby the hands are prevented from striking, while they are allowed a considerable degree of motion; by a leather *muff*, in which the hands are confined; and by seclusion, or solitary confinement. In some hospitals a contrivance is used for confining a patient to his bed, called the bed strap, introduced by the late Dr. Wyman, Superintendent of the McLean Asylum, in Somerville, Mass. The principle which has governed all the changes, is to effect restraint in the easiest possible manner and in the least possible degree, consistent with the welfare of the patient and the safety of those associated with him. And in this connection it should be considered, that, whereas restraint was formerly applied for long periods and as a final measure, it is now, for the most part, of short duration, and intended to meet an emergency until other measures shall have had their effect. Especially is this so with respect to seclusion.”

“In every well-regulated hospital for the insane, patients are associated together in the different wards according to certain rules of classification, *the object being to place those together who are least likely to offend or disturb one another. A quiet patient is placed with other quiet patients, and a noisy, excited, or violent*

patient with those of similar traits. A refined, cultivated person is placed where he will not be annoyed by the vulgar and profane."

These remarks of Dr. Ray cover the whole case as to change from old to present system—the “restraints” or mechanical means of confining patients now used, and his opinion of the proper classification of patients. Of course the change from isolation or solitary confinement, to association and classification into wards, as it increases the personal liberty of the patient, the risk of collisions among themselves and with their attendants, is increased. But these risks and injuries from collisions are supposed to be more than counterbalanced by the benefits which the patient receives from his liberty and association; and the testimony would appear to clearly establish the superiority of the present over the former treatment. It is not with the relative merits of these opposing systems, however, that the committee have had to deal, but to endeavor to ascertain whether the injuries inflicted upon patients have been *incidental to their government under an approved system*, or otherwise. Of course occasional collisions will occur among patients when thus associated together, and that, too, without the fault of the employees. So far as the abuse of patients *by attendants* is concerned, the opinion has already been expressed that such abuses were in violation of the well understood printed regulations; and being without any conceivable motive, they must be the result of a want of discipline over the attendants, and that care and watchfulness, on the part of the officers, so indispensably necessary in such an institution.

And the committee had well hoped that, although there might be mistakes or even neglect on the part of the superintendent, nothing involving his character as a humane man and gentleman would be shown to exist. In this, however, the committee have been grievously disappointed; and that there may be no doubt, after a careful inspection of the hospital and a large accumulation of evidence, to what extent the committee regard his administration, in respect to its *financial affairs* and *government*, a success or failure, they will undertake to briefly specify.

Dr. McFarland entered upon the discharge of his duties as superintendent, June 16, 1854; and, having served acceptably ten years, he was re-appointed, by the unanimous vote of the trustees, in June, 1864. In their report of December, 1864, the trustees mention him as possessing eminent qualifications—exhibiting

executive ability and fidelity in the discharge of his duties, that met with their unqualified commendation. To a man of philanthropic feeling or professional ambition, his position was then one of great usefulness, and almost an enviable one. Having had an experience of twenty years (ten years in New Hampshire,) in the treatment of the insane, he had seen the institution of which he was the chief executive officer, survive the troubles of earlier years and occupy a commanding position throughout the country. That he is a man of decided ability, of extensive culture, and so far as the finances of the institution are concerned, has been faithful in the discharge of his trusts, the committee have no doubt. In the purchase of supplies, which is done by private contract, under his direction—in the system of keeping accounts and vouchers adopted, in the rigid economy which seems to be practiced, and in the general superintendence of the fiscal affairs of the hospital, there does not appear any cause of complaint. *But it is in the government of the patients and attendants, and in the principle of classification of patients, that the difficulty is to be found.* Familiarity with suffering and sorrow has apparently, to some extent, deadened his sensibilities and sympathies; and, long accustomed to govern, he has become about the hospital (perhaps necessarily so) a kind of supreme law, and the rule of force has too often usurped the law of love.

The classification of patients in their wards does seem, in many cases, fundamentally wrong. The most desperate and vicious occupy the lower, or what is called the “worst” wards; yet, in many cases, the noisy and turbulent, the profane and vulgar, are associated with those of apparently opposite character and habits; and it is in proof, that transfers are made from the best to worst wards, as punishment for offenses, although, in theory, the words *punishment* and *offense* are banished from the vocabulary of hospitals for the insane. In reply to inquiries for the reasons of this classification, the superintendent informed the committee that patients of opposite character and tendencies were frequently benefited by such association—that the violent and noisy would be sometimes restrained by the quiet and orderly, and at the same time the sedative and melancholy would be profitably aroused by the boisterous, and thus both classes, by counteracting influences, be benefited. Experience, no doubt, is usually a safe guide, and though the committee frankly admit they have had none, in

this respect, yet, remembering what they saw in the hospital, they would respectfully and firmly protest that such association does not appear reasonable in itself; and they do not think the practice is fully sustained by the testimony of superintendents of other hospitals. Dr. Ray, it will be noticed, says "a quiet patient should be placed with other quiet patients, and noisy, excited, or violent patients with those of similar traits; a refined and cultivated person should be placed where he will not be annoyed by the vulgar and profane." Dr. J. W. Sawyer, Superintendent of the Butler hospital for the insane, at Providence, R. I., says, that "*patients should be associated whose cases are similar.*" Dr. W. P. Jones, Superintendent of the Tennessee hospital for the insane, says, that "*to permit the unrestrained association of homicidal patients with others, would indeed be most culpable and cruel conduct on the part of any superintendent.*"

The committee remember, in this connection, a homicidal patient from Lake county, who, not long since, under a real or pretended delusion, killed his wife, and was sent to the hospital instead of the gallows. He was in a ward of apparently peaceably inclined patients, who *may* not be disturbed by him unless he should some time have a "call" to kill them, in which case there is no doubt he would do it, for he is physically a powerful man. True, he had manifested no homicidal tendency while in the hospital, but the fact that he had killed his wife suggested the grave responsibility of leaving other lives exposed.

This question of classification of patients is the only one, which may be regarded as professional, upon which the committee have intimated an opinion, and they have done so in this instance only because they supposed it was one upon which, in some respect, all persons might safely entertain an opinion.

As to "restraints," it appears that those in use in the hospital, to-wit: the screen-room, the camisole (or straight-jacket), the wristers, the bed-strap, and crib-bedsteads, whose uses are explained in the testimony, are such only as are used in other hospitals; and instead of being, when properly used, instruments of torture, they seem a very proper and necessary means of controlling patients in their paroxysms, or when they manifest suicidal or homicidal tendencies. The shower-bath, in this hospital, as in others, and generally in the prisons of the country, has gone down, under the enlightened and humanizing spirit of the age.

The ordinary bath-tub is properly retained, because it constitutes a part of the curative treatment of the insane. It has also been used in this hospital by the attendants, as a means of punishment, and it is evident that the threat of a bath had more terrors to Miss Eames (p. 121), and Maggie Rowland (p. 122), and Mrs. Clark (p. 125), or any disobedient patient, than a straight-jacket. The straight-jacket, useful in itself, was found too harsh, and in 1860, was changed, at the suggestion of Miss Dix. It was also sometimes secretly used by attendants as a means of punishment, although it cannot be that the superintendent ordered its use or knew of the scenes described by Mrs. Graff (p. 12), or the cases of Mrs. Boyce and Miss Jane Berrickman. *It does, however, appear in the evidence that about forty patients, whose names are given, and about twenty, whose names are not remembered, have been abused by attendants; and about twenty five attendants, whose names are given, have been guilty of these abuses.* It also appears that several attendants have been discharged, for neglect and cruelty; but how many, or whom, or for what particular act, and under what circumstances, does not appear, except in three cases, where they were discharged and fined by a justice of the peace. It does not appear, either, that any of the attendants above referred to were discharged for such cause, but it is shown that one or two of the attendants first above enumerated are now in the service of the institution.

As a general proposition, the superintendent is responsible to the public for the conduct of his attendants. He may or not be censurable on account of their abuse. This depends upon the frequency and extent of it. Though printed regulations and oral instructions forbid it—though, as in this case, several of the witnesses who testify to it, voluntarily protest that they did not believe the Doctor approved or in many cases knew it—though it is likely that many instances came to his knowledge, for the first time, in the evidence; yet if he failed to adopt vigilant means to prevent or detect or punish it, when known, then is he responsible for it. In one respect, his police regulations are bad, and fatal in his government. He assumes that insane patients are never to be believed, and therefore does not listen with favor to their complaints. He substantially denies the right of petition and investigation; and like all public officers who do this, he finds himself, too late, surrounded by difficulties, and imposed upon.

He does not require or encourage attendants to report to him each other's delinquencies, but depends upon his supervisors, and assistant physicians, to report all violations of the regulations. And right here is believed to be the explanation of his ignorance of a large portion of the abuses. His government of patients is believed too severe, and his discipline of attendants too mild, and it is doubted whether an increase of wages, in order to secure a better class of attendants, would remedy the evil, so long as the present policy in this respect remains unchanged.

Nor does the responsibility of the superintendent for this state of things terminate here. We sincerely wish it did, and are reluctantly compelled to refer to some portions of testimony in relation to positive acts of his—not so conclusive upon one point, it is true; but it is difficult to resist the force of it. Touching his further neglect, as well as personal abuse of patients, the following appears in the evidence:

Miss Kane testifies (p. 5) that when she went there, the Doctor told her, that “she would hear a great many hard stories about the institution, but she must not believe a word of them;” that at one time (p. 9) eleven were sick in her ward with flux, four of whom died, and were not furnished with medicines, nor she with any extra assistance to nurse them; a neglect, if true, (and it was not contradicted,) that amounts to a positive wrongful act, and should be so esteemed by right thinking men.

Mr. Searles, after describing his horrible suffering from his sickness and disease—his confinement (perhaps necessary) in a straight-jacket—testifies, “that he does not know as Dr. McFarland was cognizant of the operation, for at that stage of his treatment he never went to him for sympathy or a redress of his wrongs, knowing, as he did, too well, the nature of the man; and that even if had he been disposed to do so, he had little opportunity, for *he seldom made his appearance in the ward.*”

Captain Henry testifies (pp. 55 and 56) that he on one occasion rescued a patient, who was being tortured by two patients holding him on his back, and a third pouring water in his face from a pail, when he rushed in and drove the wretches from the room, and reported the case to the Doctor, who paid no attention to it; and the witness then reported the case to the president of the board of trustees, and threatened that if such abuses were repeated he would go before the grand jury.

Mrs. Shedd testifies (p. 68) to what she considered as improper liberties with her. As to this transaction, the committee are not well satisfied whether or not Dr. McFarland's conduct was intended as mere playfulness, or whether Mrs. Shedd is correct in her understanding of the matter.

Mrs. Bland testifies (p. 125) that she reported one case of abuse, when the Doctor told her to "mind her own business," and that on that account she did not afterwards report other cases which she described. Merrick testifies (p. 138) that, when he was first employed, the Doctor told him to *keep his mouth shut and his eyes open*, and he did so, until Mr. Supervisor Doane hurt Myers, when Merrick told Doane if he hurt another man he would report him. Edmundson (p. 168) says, that when he went to the Doctor about his business, he generally got a very short answer, and he came to the conclusion there was no satisfaction in going with complaints to him.

Mrs. Cassell says, (p. 184) and Miss Kane, that it was the practice of the house not to allow persons in feeble health, sickly and weak, to lie down in the daytime, and that she had frequently heard complaints from such persons on that account.

Miss Oleson testifies (p. 207) that she informed the Doctor of these abuses once, that she well recollects of, and the Doctor promised an investigation.

Miss Jennie Kee says (p. 118) that Mrs. Farenside was, on one occasion, brought from the 7th ward, and placed in a room in the new wing; that she was afterwards brought to her ward; that while she was in the room in the wing, witness and Elizabeth Bonah went to look in to see her, when Dr. McFarland told Elizabeth that he did not want her to open the door of that room, unless he gave particular orders; that when Mrs. Farenside came to her ward, she had a very black eye, which she (Mrs. F.) said was done by Dr. McFarland's hand; that Mrs. F. said she resisted the Dr. when he was bringing her down stairs, and he struck her; that Mrs. F. was in this room alone by herself three days.

Mrs. Cassell says (p. 177) that this case of Mrs. Farenside was talked a great deal about; that she appeared one morning at the breakfast table in the 5th ward, after having been removed from the 7th ward—which was from the best to the worst ward—with a black eye; that witness inquired of her the cause, and Mrs. Farenside told her the Doctor struck her; that her face was very

much bruised and blacked for several days. Witness also says that Mrs. Farenside was a quiet patient, and that if she had been a violent or boisterous patient she would not have been in the 7th ward, where she was until after this occurrence, when she was transferred to the worst ward.

Mrs. Graff also refers (p. 295) to the case of Mrs. Farenside, and says that on one occasion, during the latter part of her stay there, she saw Mrs. F. sitting in her ward, and the Doctor told her not to go near her, for he was "cooling her off."

Mrs Packard testifies (p. 100) that, one Sabbath as she was going down stairs, the Doctor met her, and seizing her violently by the arm, told her to return to her ward; and she not obeying, but standing still, the Doctor attempted to drag her back, but seeing Drs. Sturtevant and Tenney, he suddenly let go his hold, and she fell from his grasp down the stairs upon the hall floor below, and was almost stunned, and that the Doctor went along without helping her in the least. Mrs. Packard also testifies (p. 106) that, on another occasion, she saw the Doctor lead a very sensible and industrious patient from one ward to another, while he was in a great rage from a verbal reproof the patient had given him; that he took her down the back dark staircase, himself following behind, and kicking her back as she was passing down, when thus hid from all observers; and that the patient could show black and blue spots upon her back for weeks afterwards, which the patient said were caused by the Doctor's kicks.

Mrs. Cassel further testifies (p. 188) to Mrs. Farenside's complaining that the Doctor had kicked her; and as the name of the patient to whom Mrs. Packard refers as being kicked, is not mentioned, it may be that both refer to the case of Mrs. Farenside. If not, then they are, of course different cases; but, from the statements of the patients, the punishment was inflicted by the Doctor himself, and it is immaterial whether these witnesses refer to the same or different cases.

In relation to this case of Mrs. Farenside, the testimony of her husband has been referred to on the question of contradiction, and need not be repeated. It is true that no one swears to seeing the Doctor injure Mrs. Farenside. They describe the injuries to her, and some of the circumstances occurring before and after the injuries, and also, that immediately after it she said it was committed by the Doctor; and as there can be no doubt there was

difficulty between them at the time, the testimony of the witnesses amounts to a corroboration at least, and the testimony being unexplained, the conclusion seems almost irresistible that Mrs. F. told the truth about it.

There appears in the evidence but one more case of punishment inflicted by the superintendent, or under his immediate direction, and that seems, from unquestionable proof, full of dramatic interest. Mrs. Graff (p. 13) says that in the spring before she left the institution (spring of 1861), the Doctor inflicted a terrible punishment upon a one-armed patient, who had been sent to the hospital after a trial for murder; that the punishment was for striking an attendant, Bell; that the attendant was struck in the morning, and as the witness was going at night down for water she met the engineer and porter of the hospital going up with chains and buckets of water; that soon after she heard (p. 294) the voice of the patient, away up in the upper part of the wing, in the further corner, crying "Oh, Doctor! Oh, Doctor! Oh, Doctor!" She says she knows he was chained and punished with a shower bath, because she saw the engineer going up with chains, and that he, the patient, afterwards had the chains upon him while she remained there; and though she did not follow the porter and others, who had pails of water when they went up, she is well satisfied he was put in a shower bath; and she knows the Doctor directed it, because she went to the Doctor that night and asked him to pay her and let her go, and that he told her, perhaps she did not understand the case (p. 13), that "he had saved that man from the gallows," and (p. 294) that "he witnessed the punishment himself." In relation to shower baths, Mrs. Graff says (p. 295) that she never saw a shower bath used, but she knows they were used, as well as she could know without seeing them; that when she first went there—in July, 1858—there was a shower bath in every ward, but they were taken down when Miss Dix came there, which she thinks was the second year after she came there. If she is correct in this, the shower baths were taken out of the wards in 1860, and before the spring of 1861, when she says this punishment was inflicted.

But that this one-armed man, whose name she does not remember, but who is undoubtedly the patient named as Wyant in the testimony of Dr. Bell (p. 404), was dreadfully punished for striking the attendant, Bell, and that the water and chains were applied to

him there cannot be a doubt. The whole circumstances of the case appear revolting. It may be that the patient was a violent desperado, yet the justification interposed, that he might be thus punished because his life had been saved by the Doctor's testimony, is almost too shocking to be believed, and shows that the will which directed the punishment must belong to a "man of iron," and the mind which could entertain such claims of gratitude must be "fatally bent on mischief."

The only remaining class of testimony, which will be referred to, is that in relation to the testimony of Miss Julia A. Wilson, who testifies to an insult offered to her by the superintendent in July last. The circumstances connected with taking this evidence have already been alluded to, and will more fully be seen by reference to the journal of the committee, and the testimony of Miss Wilson, and J. D. H. Chamberlin, Esq.

It appears, from the testimony of this witness, that she is thirty-two years of age, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., and has resided there the principal part of the time since. That she is the daughter of a widow lady now residing at 375 Michigan street, Buffalo, her father having, for several years, been connected with the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, and who died about eighteen years ago—leaving her mother and a large family with no property except their home; that in the latter part of July last she had a sister, a Mrs. E. D. Brown, in the hospital, who had been a patient there since 1861, and whom she had previously visited, and concerning whom she had corresponded with the superintendent; that in visiting her sister at the hospital, she had made the acquaintance of a Mrs. Dr. Grant, of Jacksonville, with whom she had also visited; that a short time before a certain Thursday (July 26th) in the latter part of that month, she had received a letter at Springfield (where she was at work as a seamstress in the family of R. E. Goodell, Esq.), from the Doctor, concerning the discharge of her sister; and that on that Thursday afternoon she went to the hospital to make some clothes for her sister and prepare her for removal; that she saw Dr. McFarland at this time, and he told her that there was no room there then, as they were full of guests, but that they would be away the following Friday noon, and he invited her to come and stay at the hospital; that she told the Doctor that as she had some purchases to make, she would return there on Saturday; that on Saturday she went back to the hos-

pital about five o'clock—saw the Doctor in the reception room, when he immediately showed her up to the room she was to occupy, and talked to her about the condition of her sister; that in this interview the Doctor said she had better not anticipate removing her sister then, as she was not fit to live among sane people, but told her to remain a while, and they would try and make it comfortable for her, and she could then see for herself; that on receiving this statement concerning the condition of her sister, and relying upon it, she was affected to tears; that she then told the Doctor that she wanted to see her sister immediately; that something was then said by her about her sister staying with her in that room, and the Doctor examined the windows and said they were not safe; that this alarmed her, and she decided not to have her sister remain with her over night; that she thinks the Doctor went out before her sister was brought in by an attendant, and returned; that on her sister being ushered in by an attendant the Doctor went out, but in a few moments returned and took a seat, and after talking a few moments he handed her an envelope and went out, and said he would return again, saying as he did so, that “*he wished her to examine that—that the key of Mrs. Brown’s ward was there,*” but as she supposed it contained some directions about her sister’s room or treatment, she did not open the envelope for some time, but sat and talked with her sister; that in this interview with her sister, she wept so bitterly that she annoyed her, and she asked witness what was the matter, when she told her sister that the Doctor had convinced her of the impracticability of taking her away then; that she then took her sister to the door of her ward and gave her to an attendant, and returned to her room and opened the envelope, which *contained an infamous proposal*; that as soon as she read it she was so angry she tore it in pieces and threw it on the floor, but she remembers the contents, and the following is the tenor of the note: “An appreciative friend, who deeply sympathizes with you in your trouble, wishes to know if his company will be agreeable after retiring hours;” that immediately on reading the note she was determined to take her sister away, and to stay with her until she could do so; that she is not positive, but thinks that the note was signed “A. M. F.”

That she wrote an answer—as “she felt that she could not look at him”—the substance of which answer is attached to her depo-

sition, and is an indignant reply, accusing him of cruelty, informing him that he had misjudged her, but that she would let it pass—and saying that if she was compelled to remain on account of her sister, she demanded employment or a situation while she remained; that she cannot remember just how everything took place on this occasion, as she was weeping and excited, but says that when the Doctor returned after she had torn up the note he noticed the pieces and said, “what is this”; that she told him “that it was that infamous note”; that she asked him what there was in her appearance that induced him to so offend her, and he said “oh, nothing, I merely took it at a venture”; that he picked up a part of them and soon after left the room; that she then felt it would be safer for her sister to be with her, as she did not want to be alone, and went to the ward for her sister, but, finding her sleeping soundly, she returned to her room, locked the door, and stayed there alone; that in the morning her sister was brought to her room, and remained with her while she was at the hospital.

That Monday morning she went down to Mrs. Grant’s, and also visited Mrs. Grant almost daily for a week, about which time, or in the first week in August, she left for Buffalo with her sister; that during the week she had conversation with Mrs. Grant in relation to the insult offered her by the Doctor, and that she went purposely to see Mrs. Grant upon the subject; that she and her sister came directly to Buffalo, after leaving the hospital, and that, since her return to Buffalo, her sister has so improved that she is about the house—assists about the house in work, and has never, during the time she was staying with her at the hospital or since, manifested a disposition to injure herself or others, or been violent in her manner or language.

The chairman of the committee, in order to learn as much of the history of this witness as might appear necessary to an understanding of her character, inquired at considerable length of her family history—where she had worked and her means of support, and the circumstances of her coming to Illinois. Her answers to all these questions seem candid and reasonable, and appear in her testimony.

The witness was subjected to a rigid and lengthy cross-examination; and even a professional reader, it is believed, will be unable to find in the testimony itself any contradictions or improbabilities. She was called upon to write out and have attached

to her deposition copies of the note she received from the Doctor, and her answer. This she did; and in her cross-examination she states, that although she remembers his note very distinctly, she only remembers the substance of her answer—but she does remember that the moment she read his note she resolved to remove her sister as soon as possible, and to stay with her until she could do so; and on that account, and fearing that the Doctor might attempt to thwart her purposes, her answer was more tame than it would otherwise have been.

It cannot escape the notice of any one who reads the testimony of this witness that she swears that on the next day after the insult was offered her, she wrote to her brother-in-law in Chicago, concerning it, and also informed Mrs. Dr. Grant of Jacksonville, and others, of the matter, and advised with them concerning her duty. They invited her to stay with them until her sister was ready to leave, but as she feared, if she left the hospital before her sister was ready, the Doctor might thwart her purposes to remove her, and as her sister was staying in the same room with her, the witness had no fear of being again insulted by him, and adhered to her purpose of staying with her sister until she could get her away. *And on this account* she did remain nearly a week, and as a reward for her persistent determination she succeeded in seeing her sister safely reach home and enjoy comparative health and happiness.

Another noticeable fact is, that none of the several respectable persons residing in this State, whose names and residence are given, and who are acquainted with this witness, have been produced by Dr. McFarland, to even suggest a doubt against her character. In the absence, therefore, of any thing contradictory or suspicious in her testimony—in the absence of any contradictory evidence in relation to any conversations of her with other persons on the subject—in the absence of any conceivable motive on her part to manufacture this evidence, and in the absence of language likely *to be selected by her in the note itself*, the conviction is irresistible that her testimony is true. The testimony shows that the character of this witness is irreproachable at home, and she has challenged investigation of it here. She was not a willing witness, for after she had succeeded in getting her sister home she declined to write to her friends here on the subject, and it was not until the committee required her testimony, that she consented to make her affidavit.

Against this overwhelming testimony the moral character of Dr. McFarland is interposed. Several gentlemen in New Hampshire and Jacksonville have testified that he has the reputation of being a man of good moral character. This testimony the committee fully believe, but in the opinion of the committee testimony of character cannot prevail against such unquestionable proof of facts; and however painful and humiliating it may be to us, as citizens, to believe a man who occupies such a position should be guilty of such grave improprieties, it is nevertheless our plain duty to express the opinion of his guilt which the evidence clearly shows.

CONCLUSION.

In transmitting all the evidence, schedules and exhibits, in the possession of the committee, and without volunteering any advice to your Excellency, touching the propriety of the publication of the evidence, they would suggest that there might be serious objections on the part of their friends to the publication of the names of patients in the hospital. It may be a false pride or delicacy which many people have on this subject, yet it is well known to those most acquainted with the families of insane persons, that there is a strong inclination to withhold or conceal the fact of the mental infirmity of their relatives.

In view of this fact, the committee have prepared a special record, which contains the names of all patients in the hospital on the 24th day of July last, and the testimony of certain medical witnesses in relation to the condition of such as were the subjects of special investigation. Exhibits A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, contain the names of patients and employees in the hospital at different periods, lists of admissions and discharges at different times, and other matters relating thereto, which are not necessary to a full understanding of the evidence, as such portions of these exhibits, as appeared necessary for that purpose, have been incorporated in the evidence. Statistical information on different subjects connected with the investigation, has been arranged in schedules, and inserted in the journal as a part of the evidence. A publication of the investigation could, if desired, be made without the exhibits or special record referred to.

The committee has intended to give the most ample opportunity for explanation and defense against complaints and charges

made against the management of the hospital. That no injustice should be done to the institution or its officers, for the want of any proper information or evidence, the sessions of the committee have been multiplied, and a report postponed from time to time to accommodate the trustees and superintendents.

In July last an application was made to allow the superintendent to be sworn as a witness, and at their meeting in Bloomington, on the 12th ultimo, the committee refused the application, because the most, if not all, of the testimony against him was, if false, susceptible of explanation or denial, without his testimony, by other witnesses, many of whose names had been pointed out; and because to allow him to be sworn, and especially under such circumstances, in his own behalf, would be in violation of a well established practice in such cases. In the opinion of the committee, the late law, allowing parties in civil cases to be sworn as witnesses, afforded no good reason for a departure from the uniform practice of investigating committees.

The testimony was finally closed on the 30th ultimo, and after hearing the argument of the counsel, and carefully reviewing and considering the evidence, the committee unanimously resolved that it seemed their imperative duty to recommend an immediate change in the office of superintendent, and the correction of abuses shown to exist. A copy of the communication, addressed by the committee to the trustees on this subject, will be found in the journal of the committee. By reference to it, it will be noticed that the committee express the opinion, that the present attendants, and others now having charge of the attendants, (with one or two exceptions) appear to be well adapted to the service; and that, as the most of them are shown from the records to have been but recently employed, there is no reason to believe they have been connected with the abuses of patients, which it is the object of this investigation to correct. And in this connection, the committee take pleasure in tendering their grateful acknowledgments to all the officers and employees, for courtesies extended to its members, individually, while there in July.

The committee, throughout the investigation, has endeavored to jealously guard the true interests of the institution—to neither shield the guilty nor magnify their faults—but to carefully ascertain, as far as possible, the truth, and when ascertained, to fearlessly declare it. They have believed, and still believe, that in view of a late

public distrust in its management, justice to all persons officially connected with it, as well as the patients, demanded a thorough investigation, to the end that if complaints so commonly made were without foundation, the officers might be vindicated, and, if true, they might be dismissed; and the committee do not at all sympathize with the feelings, very naturally entertained, by many persons residing in the vicinity of our state institutions, that they who listen to complaints or promptly investigate them, are enemies to the institution. Such are its true friends.

A fair and impartial investigation never injures the innocent, but is frequently the means of their vindication, and a restoration of public confidence where that confidence has been causelessly impaired. Public confidence is the very life of this institution. Without it the hospital must be abandoned for want of support, and the hundreds and thousands of the poor and unfortunate insane of our state denied its benefits, and turned out, many of them, to languish in jails, and alms-houses, and private families, without hope, on their onward march to welcome graves.

The committee have also believed, and still believe, that this institution, notwithstanding certain irregularities and abuses disclosed in the evidence, has been of untold blessings to the state. Neither the interest or ambition of any man or class of men should be allowed to stand in the way of its continued prosperity and usefulness. Honorable watchfulness, and the fostering care of the executive and legislative departments of the state, are indispensably necessary to its success. The million of dollars already expended upon it will never be regretted, so long as it discharges its appropriate functions, and alleviates, instead of increasing, human woes.

In relation to the "other" institutions mentioned in the appointment of the committee, no complaints against their management have reached the committee, but as the resolutions require an examination into their "financial and general management," such examination has been carefully made, and a supplementary report in respect to them will be submitted to your excellency within a few days.

Before concluding this report upon the Hospital for the Insane, the committee would call your Excellency's attention to some facts connected with the future provision for the insane of the state. The principal object in view, in the establishment of this

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institution, was to provide a hospital for the treatment of *curable cases*, and not an asylum for *incurables*. It would probably have been better if this object had been rigidly carried out, and no additions made to the buildings when its capacity reached 250, as originally contemplated; for it has been seriously questioned, by those having great experience, whether the care of about that number is not as great a tax upon the mental and physical capacities as one man is capable of sustaining; and beside, had this course been pursued, it is probable that before this time a separate asylum for incurables would have been erected, and thus have avoided combining two institutions in one; for the hospital has practically been more an asylum than a hospital. More than one-half who have ever been admitted, have been discharged as incurable, and from three-fifths to one-half now there are of that class.

There can be no doubt that this state is much behind many of her sister states in its provision for the insane, although it is impossible to ascertain precisely the number of insane in the state. The superintendent of the federal census, taken in 1860, says the greatest difficulty in ascertaining the number of insane in the country, is a "sensitiveness to public exposure which widely exists among persons who look upon mental alienation in a false light," and therefore, they often conceal a knowledge of it from the census taker. The best proof of this difficulty may be found in the fact, that according to that census, Illinois is reported as having but 683 insane, when the records of the hospital show that prior to that time about half that number have actually been discharged from the hospital as incurable.

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The present estimate, made by those who have given the most attention to these statistics is, that in the United States about one to every nine hundred inhabitants is insane. If this estimate is correct, and Illinois has the same proportion of insane as other states, it will be seen that out of our population in 1860 of 1,711,951, there were in this state about 1,900 insane persons; and in 1865, out of a population of 2,141,510 there were 2,369; and allowing the same increase in population from 1865 to 1867 as there was between 1860 and 1865, our population is now 2,313,332, and of that number 2,570 are insane. Of these, there were 336 in hospital in July, leaving 2,234 outside of the hospital,

two-thirds of which latter number are supposed to be fit subjects for treatment and care in a hospital or asylum.

After making allowance for over-estimates on this subject, and deducting 500 who will soon be in the hospital, there will probably be at least 1,500 who will be unprovided for. Their condition is truly deplorable. They are either confined in jails and alms-houses, or chained in untenable and unfit places, or wander about the country exposing the lives and property of citizens, and presenting in their persons objects of supreme pity.

What shall be done for them by the state, is a question which demands most serious consideration. Our pride at what we have already done will be somewhat lessened when we compare figures with some other states. Massachusetts has five institutions, with a capacity for accommodation of 1,850; Pennsylvania five, capacity 1,550; New York five, capacity 2,545; Ohio four, capacity 1,230; Kentucky two, capacity 750; Virginia (including West Virginia) three, capacity 900; Connecticut two, capacity 700. All of these are incorporations, but some of them not under state control.

That additional provisions for the insane of our state must soon be made, seems to be beyond doubt; and that in making such provision, regard should be had to the separation of curable from incurable cases, seems probable.

As the committee has no desire on this subject, except than to call attention to the subject in connection with the pressing wants which are found in almost every county in the state, it parts with the subject of the insane of the state with the anxious wish and confident hope that our noble state will "generously provide for her own."

ALLEN C. FULLER,
ANDREW J. HUNTER,
ELMER BALDWIN,
T. B. WAKEMAN,
JOHN B. RICKS.

December 2, 1867.

OTHER STATE INSTITUTIONS.

BELVIDERE, *December 9, 1868.*

His Excellency, GOVERNOR OGLESBY, Springfield, Illinois :

SIR: Referring to our report of December 1, 1867, concerning the management of the Hospital for the Insane, I now have the honor herewith to transmit the report of the committee concerning the "financial and general management" of the "Normal University," the institutions for the "Education of the Deaf and Dumb," "Idiots and Imbeciles" and the "Blind."

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ALLEN C. FULLER,

Chairman of Committee.

NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

The establishment of this institution grew out of a practical necessity. It did not originate in the dreams or fancies of mere theorists, for the necessity of such institutions had been felt elsewhere, and plans to meet it had been adopted in other states. It was, therefore, no experiment; and the earnest educational men of the state well knew that to make its necessity fully felt here, a system of free schools must also be adopted. To that end they labored; but, prior to the meeting of the legislature in Jan-

uary, 1854, no reliable or definite expression of public opinion had been obtained on the subject.

On the 18th of February, 1854, an act was passed providing for the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and defining his duties. General advisory care of common schools was committed to him; and, among the specific duties enjoined upon him, he was required to report a bill to the then next regular session of the General Assembly for a system of *free school education throughout the state*, the manner or means for the support of which system to be provided for by a uniform *ad valorem tax upon property*.

In pursuance of this instruction, a bill involving that principle was reported, and on the 15th of February, 1855, became a law. Sections 45th, 67th, and 70th of this law provide for the opening and maintenance of such schools. While this law put into practical operation a principle, it was found defective in attempting to unite what are known as the "district" and "township" systems. At the session of 1857, the whole subject was again before the legislature; and after a full discussion and consideration of it, the House, on the 5th of February, by a vote of sixty-eight to five, and the Senate, on the 11th of the same month, by a vote of sixteen to six, changed some of the details of the law of 1855, and reenacted its substantial provisions. Since that time no attempt has been made to repeal this law, and it stands upon the statute book an enduring monument of the wise foresight and public spirit of the people of the state. The fundamental and simple principle contained in it is, that *the taxable property of the state is of right, and as a matter of sound public policy, liable for the free education of the children of the state*.

At the time this law was thus decisively endorsed, there were more than a half million of children in the state between five and twenty-one years of age; and as an *additional measure*, in harmony with and constituting an important part of a complete system of common school education, the Senate, on the 4th of the same month, by a vote of seventeen to four, and the House, on the 16th, by a vote of thirty-nine to twenty-five, passed the act for *establishing and maintaining* a normal university.

The act named fourteen persons as corporators, under the name and style of "The Board of Education of the State of Illinois;" made the superintendent of public instruction an *ex-officio* mem-

ber and secretary of the board ; required him to report to the legislature the "condition and expenditures," and such further information as the board or legislature might direct ; and declared five members of the board a quorum for the transaction of business.

The board was authorized to fix the permanent location of the university at the place where the most "favorable inducements" should be offered for that purpose, provided, that the location should not be "difficult of access," or "detrimental" to the welfare and prosperity of the same.

The object of said university was declared to be, to qualify teachers for the common schools of the state, by imparting instruction in the art of teaching in all branches of study which pertain to a common school education ; in the elements of the natural sciences, including agricultural chemistry, animal and vegetable physiology ; in the fundamental laws of the United States and of the State of Illinois, in regard to the rights and duties of citizens, and such other studies as the board of education might from time to time prescribe.

Each county in the state was declared entitled to gratuitous instruction for one pupil in said university, and each representative district for a number of pupils equal to the number of representatives in said district. The board was authorized to appoint necessary teachers ; fix their compensation, and to "*recognize auxiliary institutions*" "*when deemed practicable, provided such auxiliary institutions should not receive any appropriation from the treasury, or the seminary or university fund.*" Discretionary power was given to require applicants to sign an agreement that they would teach in the public schools of the state if required ; and in case the applicant declined to sign such an agreement, the board was *authorized* to require payment for their tuition.

For the maintenance of the university, the *interest* of the *university* (college) and *seminary* funds, or such part as might be found necessary, were appropriated ; but no part of such interest should be applied to the purchase of sites, or for buildings of said university.

The only important amendment made to the original law was made in February, 1861, in relation to representation ; and provides that each county shall be entitled to gratuitous instruction for two pupils instead of one ; and the board of education has authorized its president, in case any county or district neglects, to

make the appointments of pupils to which it may be entitled, to fill such vacancies.

No appropriation was made in the act of 1857 for the purchase of lands or building. "Favorable inducements" to secure its location were invited, and there is no intimation that the state contemplated making any appropriation thereafter for that purpose. Peoria and Bloomington became the principal competitors for its location; and finally, the location was secured at Normal, near the city of Bloomington, upon a subscription in money and property estimated at \$103,575. Seventy thousand dollars of this was subscribed by McLean county, payable out of the sales of her swamp lands; nine thousand two hundred dollars was subscribed in lands and town lots, and eleven hundred dollars in tree and ornamental planting, and the balance—\$23,275—in individual subscriptions—making the above total of \$103,575.

Beside this subscription, there were donated one hundred and fifty-seven acres of very beautiful land, as a site; sixty acres of which now constitute the university grounds proper, and the ninety-seven acres lying immediately adjoining. All lands and town lots donated are still owned by the university.

On the faith of the above subscriptions and donations, the erection of the building was commenced in 1857; and after various embarrassments, delays and sacrifices on the part of the public-spirited and liberal citizens, incident to most public enterprises, the building was completed and furnished in 1861, at an expense of about \$182,000. A normal school, however, was opened in the city of Bloomington in October, 1857. When the building was completed, in 1861, there had been no expenditure by the state in its construction or equipment. The board was in debt, and various liens for work and materials were impending over it. Under these circumstances, the state came to the relief of the board; but instead of making appropriations *directly*, it gave the needed relief by *indirection*. Under section six of the act of congress of April 18th, 1818, entitled, "An act to enable the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states," it was proposed to the people of the territory, in case of their admission as a state, that section number sixteen, in every township, and when such section had been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, should be

granted to the *state*, for the use of the inhabitants of such townships *for the use of schools*; that five per cent. of the net proceeds of the lands lying within the state, and which should be sold by the federal government after January 1st, 1819, should be reserved for the following purposes, viz: two-fifths to be disbursed under the direction of congress, in making roads leading to the state, and the residue to be appropriated by the legislature of said state for the *encouragement of learning*, of which, one-sixth part should be exclusively bestowed upon a *college or university*; that thirty-six sections, or one entire township, together with the one-sixth above mentioned, should be reserved for the use of a *seminary of learning*, and vested in the legislature of the state, to be appropriated solely to the use of such seminary by the legislature.

These propositions were accepted by the people, in convention assembled, on the 26th of August, 1818; and from these sources the State realized, prior to Dec. 1, 1856, \$1,054,365 06. Receiving this money for specific purposes, it was supposed by many that the faith of the State was pledged to preserve the principal intact; but as a matter of *fact*, the money was used by the state for revenue purposes, while as a matter of *book-keeping*, it appears, from the Auditor's report of Dec. 1, 1856, that the school, college (university), and seminary funds were credited by the surplus revenue fund, as follows:

School fund.....	\$884,717 41
College.....	109,808 93
Seminary.....	59,838 72
	<hr/>
	\$1,054,365 06

The college and seminary funds being at that time \$169,647 65, and the annual interest at six per cent. being only appropriated for the "maintenance" of the university, there was really but \$10,178 85 set apart annually for that purpose; and one-sixth of one per cent. of this interest had in 1839 been appropriated for the education of the deaf and dumb.

The principal of the college fund was reported by the auditor, Dec. 1, 1860, to amount to \$122,607 54; and it was ascertained that the interest on the principal to Jan. 1, 1857, amounted to the sum of \$98,956 82. On the 14th of February, 1861, the legislature, by an act of that date, appropriated \$65,000 of this interest to the university, and transferred the remaining \$33,956 82 to

the above \$122,607 54, and declared it to be a part of the same, thus increasing the principal to \$156,564 36. The seminary fund still remaining \$59,838 72, the interest on this and the college fund, at six per cent., constitutes the income received for the support of this school.

By this appropriation of \$65,000 in February, 1861, the most pressing claims against the building were provided for, and it was supposed that no further demands upon the treasury would be necessary; but as the third section of this law of 1861, prohibited the board from selling or incumbering any of the property then owned by the board, there were in 1865 additional unpaid mechanics' liens upon the property to the amount of \$32,000, which had to be provided for to save the property; and on the 14th of February, 1865, an appropriation of that amount was made.

On the 28th of February, 1867, the legislature declared the university and all its property a state institution, and that the board of education held the same in trust for the state. This act authorized the board to sell and dispose of the outlands and lots standing in the name of the board, lying in the counties of Jackson, Woodford, and McLean, except the site of the university, and the farm of one hundred acres in its immediate vicinity; and to appropriate the proceeds thereof towards refunding the following appropriations, to-wit: \$1,500 to purchase a new boiler for warming the building; \$1,500 annually, as salary of the curator of the Museum of the Illinois Historical Society; and \$1,000 annually for expenses in improving and enhancing the value of said museum. Three thousand dollars was also appropriated, for the purpose of laying out and ornamenting the site of the university, one-half of which sum shall be paid each year for two years.

The State, then, has appropriated, for lands and building, furniture and fixtures, etc., \$65,000 in February, 1861; \$32,000 in February, 1865; and \$5,500 in February, 1867—being a total of \$102,500. For this it owns the following property: 1,500 acres of land in Jackson county; forty acres in Woodford county; five lots in Bloomington; two lots in Normal, and 157 acres in McLean county, on which the university stands. The president of the board estimates the value of this property as follows:

Jackson county lands.....	\$10,000 00
Woodford county lands.....	1,000 00
McLean county lands.....	55,000 00
Town lots.....	1,000 00
University building, furniture and fixtures.....	200,000 00
Total	\$267,000 00

The university stands upon a beautiful and commanding eminence, near the crossing of the Illinois Central and Chicago and St. Louis Railroads. The building, above the basement—which is built of heavy blocks of Joliet cut stone, is of brick, three stories high, exclusive of the basement. It is 156 feet long and 100 feet wide, fronting to the south, the central part of the north and south sides falling back a few feet, for architectural appearance, and affording room for piazzas. It is warmed by forcing steam through pipes, leading from the engine rooms to various parts of the building; and its ventilation, with the exception of a part of the west end of the basement story, appropriated to water-closets, appears good. The basement, $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the clear, is occupied as a janitor's house, gymnasiums, chemical lecture rooms, office and laboratory; the first story, fifteen feet in the clear, for model school rooms, dressing rooms, and reception room; the second story, sixteen feet in the clear, for an assembly and class rooms; and the third story, twenty feet in the clear, for a museum of the State Natural History Society, society rooms, library, and gallery of art, and normal hall. In the attic are two large rooms filled with water, forced there from cisterns in the rear, by the steam engine in the basement. Water-pipes run from this reservoir to various parts of the building, by means of which the water can be instantly used to flood the halls and rooms in case of fire.

It appears to be well arranged for the purposes designed, and is of imposing appearance. It is claimed to be the best normal school building in this country.

The board of education in their report of Dec. 14, 1865, state the total amount expended for buildings, fixtures, apparatus and furniture, to be \$190,000. It appears, from a report made by the committee on state institutions to the House, on the 15th of February, 1865, that of the total subscription of \$103,575, above referred to, \$93,795 of this was subscribed by McLean county and citizens of that county, payable in money; and that of this latter amount \$91,465 was actually paid.

When it is remembered that a general financial disaster swept over the country during the erection of the building, it is not surprising that losses to the amount of a few thousand dollars were sustained, nor that there should have been delays and other losses, arising from converting property subscribed into money.

The committee do not regard it of much practical importance to attempt now to ascertain the exact cost or value of the building, (unless there was extravagance or dishonesty in expending the money) or the present value of the 160 acres of land surrounding the building, for neither the sixty acres upon which the university stands, and 17 acres of the 97 acres adjoining, could be converted into money, even if the state desired to do so. The title to this land is held by the board, subject to the condition of its being used as a site of the university, and might be forfeited by *non user*. Although these two pieces cannot be diverted to any other purpose, yet, in the opinion of the committee, it might be a good policy to sell the 80 acres, and use the proceeds as an endowment fund; still, whether any of it shall be sold or not, the entire property, as it now stands, is an honor to the state, and may, if properly managed, constitute a priceless legacy for our children.

From such information as the committee have been able to obtain, they suppose the 1,500 acres of land in Jackson county are worth from \$8,000 to \$10,000; that the 40 acres in Woodford county are worth \$1,000; and that the town lots are worth \$1,000—making about \$12,000, which sum may, before long, be realized by a sale now authorized to be made.

The committee have discovered no evidence of extravagance in the furniture or fixtures. The recitation and assembly rooms are plainly and comfortably furnished, but economy seems to have been very rigidly applied to other rooms. In fact, there is very little furniture in them. The reception room is generously furnished with a carpet to *stand upon*, but no chairs or benches are provided for seats. What amount has been expended respectively for furniture and fixtures, or in the construction account, the committee were unable to ascertain, except from general statements found in the report of the board, without examining in detail vouchers on file.

It appears that all accounts, before being paid, are presented to the board, and allowed, and an order is then drawn by the president of the board on the treasurer. The account kept by the

treasurer is a mere deposit account with the board. The superintendent of public instruction is not, as *secretary* of the board, necessarily its book-keeper. In fact, his residence by law and in fact is at the capital of the state, and he could not, if he were willing, act as book-keeper. The proceedings of the board show the accounts allowed, and their character, but the committee were surprised to be informed that no journal and ledger were kept. They have no doubt that as a matter of history, and to avoid mistakes, a journal should be opened, in which should be entered all the accounts of the university, from its commencement to the present time, and posted in a ledger, under appropriate individual and general heads, and that such journal and ledger should be regularly kept hereafter. The expense of doing this will be small indeed it is not improbable that no other expenses than the purchase of the books would be required, and that pupils in the normal department might, under the direction of some one of the faculty, profitably devote the hour each day, which they are now required to teach in the model department, to opening and keeping such books, and thus, in fact, be benefited by obtaining very useful information in practical book-keeping.*

It appears from an abstract, made by the superintendent of public instruction, of the receipts and disbursements by the treasurer for 1865 and 1866, that there was received in 1866, for rent of farm and rooms, \$267 33, and for grass sold, \$61; and \$1,200 was paid in 1866 for insurance on \$60,000 to 1871.

A statement appears in the journal of the committee, prepared by Walter M. Hatch, Esq., showing that policies of insurance to the amount of \$60,000 have been issued, which expire at different dates in 1871; and also a full description of the real estate owned by the state.

It is not proposed here to dwell at length upon what has been accomplished by this enterprise, or what influence it has exerted upon the educational interests of the state. In the opinion of the committee it is altogether too late to discuss the propositions as to whether free schools are a blessing to the people of this state, or whether a school for the instruction of persons in the art of teaching is a necessary part of a complete educational system. These propositions are of the past, and are no longer open ques-

* NOTE.—The account books recommended to be opened and kept, have, since the meeting of the committee, been provided, as appears by a letter to the chairman of the committee from the superintendent of public instruction.

tions. To argue them now, would be no less a waste of time and labor, than to attempt to prove that a refined and educated civilization is superior to barbarism, or that skilled labor or a disciplined and cultivated mind, which comprehends the origin and relation of the material universe, and takes hold on eternal things, is superior to unskilled labor, and that blank, stolid ignorance which looks out upon the world and merely wonders what it all means, without a thought or care or apprehension of anything beyond the temporary satisfaction of physical wants, and the indulgence of untamed passions.

It is, however, of importance to the continued support of the institution, that its affairs should be so managed as to entitle it to the fostering care of the state, and that the people of the state should understand the general facts, and have confidence in its management.

The school was opened in rented rooms, in October, 1857, and has been in operation ten years. There has been expended by the state, in its maintenance, \$114,189 65, by way of interest due on the college and seminary funds, as follows :

Interest due	January, 1858.....	\$9,754 74
“	“ 1859.....	9,821 44
“	“ 1860.....	9,821 44
“	“ 1861.....	11,281 04
“	“ 1862.....	11,281 04
“	“ 1863.....	12,445 99
“	“ 1864.....	12,445 99
“	“ 1865.....	12,445 99
“	“ 1866.....	12,445 99
“	“ 1867.....	12,445 99
		<hr/>
		\$114,189 65

Or an average annual expenditure of \$11,418 96.

If there is any argument or proof to be found in educational statistics, in this state, it may be very confidently assumed that this small annual expense will be most willingly paid by a people who, during the past decade, have done so much for the promotion of popular education. The statistics show that during the past ten years, the two-mill tax has amounted to \$6,886,165, and that in addition to this over \$13,000,000 have been raised, for various school purposes, by voluntary local taxation, and of this latter sum, \$2,789,335 was raised in 1866. It further appears that there were last year 9,945 schools in the state, and that out

of 768,263 persons between the ages of six and twenty-one years, 614,659 attended schools, and that there were 17,279 teachers.

A cause must be very dear to the heart of a people, which secures such a tribute during ten years, and that time, too, covering a period of terrible civil war, which called fifteen per cent. of their number to the field.

The following tabular statement will show the general numerical results of the university, in the normal department:

Counties.	Total No. Admitted.	No. in Attendance.	Counties.	Total No. Admitted.	No. in Attendance.
Adams	12	2	Jasper .....	..	..
Alexander.....	7	..	Jefferson	4	..
Bond.	6	1	Jersey	3	1
Boone.....	13	8	Jo Daviess.....	8	4
Brown	5	3	Johnson.....	4	..
Bureau... ..	19	1	Kane	18	2
Calhoun.....	1	1	Kankakee	12	7
Carroll.....	3	1	Kendall	10	1
Cass.....	5	1	Knox	10	3
Champaign.....	34	12	Lake.....	5	2
Christian	18	..	LaSalle.....	49	10
Clark.	6	3	Lawrence	4	..
Clay.....	6	1	Lee	16	1
Clinton	4	3	Livingston	18	6
Coles	20	7	Logan	25	13
Cook.	16	3	Macon	14	2
Crawford.....	4	1	Macoupin	15	2
Cumberland....	5	..	Madison	14	4
DeKalb	14	5	Marion	20	2
DeWitt.....	38	9	Marshall	10	..
Douglas.....	4	2	Mason	15	1
DuPage	5	..	Massac	7	2
Edgar	5	..	McDonough	13	..
Edwards.....	..	..	McHenry	15	5
Effingham	7	..	McLean	241	60
Fayette	13	4	Menard	4	1
Ford.....	3	3	Mercer	5	..
Franklin.. ..	..	..	Monroe.....	2	2
Fulton.....	28	3	Montgomery	5	1
Gallatin	3	..	Morgan	6	..
Greene.....	6	1	Moultrie	2	..
Grundy	8	3	Ogle	30	6
Hamilton.....	8	..	Peoria	60	9
Hancock	15	2	Perry.....	7	1
Hardin.....	..	..	Piatt	7	2
Henderson.....	14	..	Pike.....	35	5
Henry.....	10	3	Pope.....	3	2
Iroquois.....	3	1	Pulaski.....	5	..
Jackson	3	..	Putnam	35	9

Counties.	Total No. Admitted.	No. in Attendance.	Counties.	Total No. Admitted.	No. in Attendance.
Randolph.....	3	..	Wabash .....	..	..
Richland .....	..	..	Warren	16	..
Rock Island	15	1	Washington... ..	16	2
Saline.....	3	..	Wayne	2	..
Sangamon.....	24	1	White	9	..
Schuyler	15	1	Whiteside	8	5
Scott	8	2	Will	26	4
Shelby.....	8	1	Williamson	3	..
Stark	6	1	Winnebago	15	2
St. Clair	9	..	Woodford	23	4
Stephenson	16	5	Counties unknown.....	21	..
Tazewell... ..	38	18	Other States.....	40	19
Union.....	8	2			
Vermilion	4	2	Total.....	1463	320

The average attendance per pupil has been about fifteen months. Number of graduates, eighty-one.

From the above it will be seen that there have been 1463 persons instructed in the art of teaching, and that 320 were, Nov. 26, 1867, in the normal department. It is estimated that in addition to those who enlisted in the army, from three-quarters to seven-eighths of these pupils have been engaged in teaching in the schools of the State; and the correspondence on file most clearly shows, that while some have failed for want of natural ability or temperament, these normal teachers have generally ranked higher than other teachers and have been acceptable to the schools and school officers. Among the many evidences of this, is a constantly increasing demand for them from different parts of the State, and that, too, greatly beyond the supply.

Under the sixth section of the act of incorporation, authorizing the board to "recognize" auxiliary institutions, when deemed "practicable," provided that such auxiliary institutions should not receive any appropriations from the treasury, or seminary, or university fund—there has been established what is called a model school. This school is divided into four grades—the high, grammar, intermediate, and primary schools, each of which is under the charge of a principal, specially employed for that purpose.

These teachers are assisted in part by permanent teachers, and in part by pupils of the normal school—every pupil in the normal school being required to teach one hour each day in the model school four terms before graduation. This model school is a school of observation and practice, and is established to enable the normal pupils to witness the various methods of teaching, and participate in the *practice of teaching while yet pupils themselves*.

It has been supposed, by many, that some portion of the fund appropriated for the support of the normal school, is used for the support of the model school, and that there are local pecuniary advantages to those residing in the vicinity of the university, in the use of this fund for the support of their common schools. This, the committee are satisfied, is a mistake.

In the first place the law expressly forbids it; and the committee believe that the board of education have in this, as in every other official act, studiously, and faithfully, and with singleness of purpose, endeavored to carry out, in good faith, both the letter and spirit of the law. A statement submitted by the principal of the university shows that the amount received last year from the normal school district, for teaching district scholars and from tuition, was about \$3,500 more than the expenses; and that the receipts and expenses of the model school for the present year will be about as follows:

Tuition of non-resident scholars.....	\$4,415
From school district.....	2,800
	<hr/>
	\$7,215
Total amount of salaries (from regular teachers, and two who teach a part of the time)	4,200
	<hr/>
	\$3,015

The normal faculty consists of five professors and one instructress. The president receives an annual salary of \$3,000, and the other professors \$1,500 each, and the instructress \$900, making total annual salaries \$9,900. The professors are all married men; and the average period of service of the faculty is six years.

The number of normal pupils is 320, an excess of seventy-five over any previous attendance; and the number in the model school is 535, an excess of 175 over any previous attendance.

As the total amount received from the State is \$12,446, and the salaries of the faculty are \$9,900, there is a balance of only \$2,546 for janitor's fees, fuel, stationery, expenses of members of the board, etc. The heating costs about \$2,300, and of course there is a deficit; but this deficit has been made up from the proceeds or profit of the model school—*showing that the model school contributes to the support of the normal school*, instead of being a tax upon it. This amount of surplus, however, cannot probably be relied upon in the future, for it is believed that the services of the teachers in the model school cannot be retained, at the salaries now paid them.

The salary of the principal of the high school is \$1,400; that of the principal of the grammar school, \$1,000; principal of primary school, \$650; intermediate school, \$550; assistant teacher in high school, \$400, and an assistant in grammar school, \$200. The two latter are, however, only employed a part of each day.

In relation to salaries of the faculty in the normal school, the president of the board submitted to the committee a memorial of the faculty, except the president, addressed to the board on the 7th of September last, and a letter of Professor Edwards on the subject, dated Nov. 13, 1867. These communications, with one of the president of the board, may be found in the journal of the committee. The statement, in these papers, of salaries paid for similar services in other states, and to teachers in schools in different parts of this state, would seem to be conclusive that the salaries paid elsewhere are much greater than in our normal school. As the committee have no power to act in relation to this matter, they can only express the opinion that these salaries are very low; and that the board of education will be compelled, as soon as they may be provided with additional means, to increase these salaries or part with the members of their faculty—a result which, it seems to the committee, would be likely to be extremely prejudicial to the efficiency and usefulness of the university, and the occasion of a very general and sincere regret to the people of the state, in whose service this corps of faithful and competent teachers have been so long and successfully employed. They have acceptably filled their respective chairs for several years; and thus, and by their public lectures and services in school institutes, become very generally acquainted and identified with the teachers and educational men of the state. The utmost zeal and harmony appear to

prevail among them. They have families. At the present time their salaries are barely sufficient to support them, and the application, and the reasons given by them, for an increase of their salaries, appear to be worthy of careful consideration.

ALLEN C. FULLER,
ANDREW J. HUNTER,
ELMER BALDWIN,
T. B. WAKEMAN.

The undersigned, member of your committee, does not feel warranted in signing or indorsing the above report of the majority of your committee, without making the following additional or supplemental statement of facts not embraced in the report as it now stands :

I find, on inspection of the model or auxiliary department of the normal university, that negro and mulatto children are admitted and recognized as model pupils of this state institution.

Such unnatural and forced association of black children in the same school-room with white children is a grave and important question, which should be considered at once by the state board of education. To them, together with the superintendent of public instruction, belongs the entire question. It is with them to make the change, or continue the same custom and rule—their duties being clearly defined by the act of incorporation directing how the institution shall be conducted. Therefore I cannot feel authorized in directing or controlling their course of duty in this matter, but would earnestly suggest that this indiscriminate and reckless breach upon the long-established free white system of education throughout the state be corrected. Hoping not only that the state board of education will at once use every effort to make the normal university a white institution, and that the normal faculty should unhesitatingly assist them in such reform.

Feeling assured that our duties to the state, as a committee, are fully discharged when the whole facts are presented in accordance with the resolution prescribing our duties, consequently I shall not enter into argument or expression of mere opinion, but submit the report and supplemental to the consideration of an honest and candid public opinion

ANDREW J. HUNTER.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

The institution for the education of the deaf and dumb was incorporated by an act of the legislature, approved Feb. 23, 1839. The school was opened January 26, 1846. There have been several acts passed in relation to this institution, but as there have been no controversies or general discussions concerning any of their provisions, and no complaints of mismanagement of its affairs have reached the committee, reference will here only be made to a few of the more important provisions of these laws.

The act of 1839 provided that the institution should be located at an eligible site, within four miles of Jacksonville, provided a donation of five acres of suitable ground could be procured, within said distance.

In order to "aid the funds" of the institution, a sum not exceeding one quarter of one per cent. of the interest on the school, college and seminary funds was appropriated. These funds at that time amounted to \$749,996 02, and six per cent. being the amount of interest which the state paid upon them, the annual amount appropriated by this act was \$1,874 99. In February, 1847, the above appropriation was increased \$3,000 annually.

The object of the institution was declared to be, to provide by all feasible means for the intellectual, moral and physical culture of that unfortunate portion of the community, who had been born, or who by disease had become, deaf and dumb. The original act provided further that the "indigent" deaf and dumb who were received, should be provided with board, lodging and tuition gratuitously, so far as the funds of the institution would permit; but after the school had been in operation about three years, and had received about sixty pupils, the law in relation to paying pupils was, on the recommendation of the directors, changed; and by the third section of the act of February, 1849, all deaf and dumb residing in the state, of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction, were declared entitled to receive the benefits of the institution without charge.

By the tenth section of an act of February 13, 1857, it is provided that where parents of pupils sent to the institution were too poor to furnish them with good and sufficient clothing, or where

pupils were without parents, and unable to furnish it themselves, the judge of the county court of the county from which they were sent should certify the same to the principal, who should procure the same, and charge the same to the county.

On account of this change of policy, in making the institution free, increased appropriations were required, and in the same and subsequent acts they were made, both to enable the directors to increase the accommodations for the reception of pupils, and meet the current expenses of the institution.

In February, 1851, the legislature provided for an additional "fund," which should consist of one-sixth of a mill upon each dollar's worth of taxable property in the state, which one-sixth was to be deducted from the two-mill tax then in force for revenue purposes, and set apart for this institution; but no more than \$120 of said fund should be paid or used annually for the support of each state pupil; and the excess of said fund should be used in the erection of the north wing of the building, until that was completed, and thereafter be transferred to the treasury for ordinary revenue purposes.

This law remained in force until February 14, 1855, when it, and so much of any other acts as authorized the levying of a special tax for the support of the institution, were repealed, and a new policy of supporting the institution by direct appropriation, instead of by special taxes, was supposed by many to have been inaugurated.

An examination of the present laws in relation to this institution will, however, show that there are still two sources of receipts. So much of the law of 1839 which appropriated one-fourth of one per cent. of the interest of the college and seminary fund to the support of this institution was, in effect, repealed by the law of 1857, incorporating the normal university, *but was re-enacted and continued* at the last session of the general assembly, so that this institution now receives the same interest on the school, college and seminary funds, as under the original act of 1839. The annual interest on these funds is \$2,913 51, which, added to \$45,000 annually, as provided by the law of 1867, makes the annual amount of aid by the state \$47,913 51, for the years 1867 and 1868.

It appears from the reports, books and papers of the institution, that there has been expended, for grounds, buildings, improvements and repairs, the following sums. (The original site of six

acres was presented to the institution by the citizens of Jacksonville :)

1842	\$6,995 50
1843-44	4,353 43
1845-46	4,773 82
1847-48 ..	5,560 65
1849-50	15,691 65
1851-52	15,882 33
1853-54	30,967 11
1855-56	26,863 64
1857-58	41,158 00
1859-60	3,566 26
1861-62	12,591 14
1863-64	9,572 13
1865-66	21,144 74
1867 (appropriation).....	5,800 00
Total	\$204,920 40

Of this amount, \$6,623 60 was paid for land, including \$989 50 contributed by the citizens of Jacksonville for the purchase of a site for the institution.

There are fifty-five acres of beautiful and well-cultivated land, belonging to the institution, lying about one mile from the court house, in Jacksonville, suitably divided into lawns, flower and vegetable gardens, and farm land. It is believed that this is all the land that is required, or can be advantageously used by the institution.

The main edifice of the institution is 236 feet front, and faces to the east. The central part of the building is 61 feet front, and 72 feet deep. The north wing is 91 feet front, each lateral section of which is 50 feet deep, and the transverse section 72 feet deep, the front and rear projecting 11 feet from the lateral section. The south wing is 84 feet front, and fifty feet deep—the front and rear lines falling back 13 feet from the front and rear lines of the central part of the building. The building is three stories high above the basement. The basement and first story are of cut stone, and the second and third stories are of brick. Though time and experience have suggested several changes which doubtless would be made, if a building for the same purpose was now to be constructed, yet with the exception of the south wing the building is comfortable, and tolerably well adapted to the purposes intended, and upon the whole is a very delightful home for those who occupy it. The south wing is, in some respects, a failure, its walls have cracked, and doubtless before long the comfort and

safety of the occupants will require that they be torn down and rebuilt. The basement is 8 feet high in the clear, and each of the three stories 12 feet in the clear. This building is conveniently divided into apartments for household and domestic purposes, school-rooms, offices, and reception rooms, and a chapel which is in the third story.

About 100 feet in the rear is an engine-house, of brick, 60 by 30 feet, three stories high above the basement. The basement is occupied as an engine-room; and the balance of the building for wash, ironing and drying rooms. A part is occupied as a hospital. There is also a brick barn, 60 by 42 feet, cost \$2,978; and a cabinet and shoe shop, one story high, 100 by 23 feet, costing \$2,687.

The principal building is warmed by steam-pipes, connecting with the main pipe, running from the engine house, and upon the same principle as that at the hospital for the insane, heretofore described in the report of the committee upon that institution. The ventilation is through the doors and windows, which are so arranged that such ventilation is very good.

The water used is from wells and cisterns, which have not afforded a sufficient supply, for ten years past, in the winter season. At the present time there is a serious inconvenience, for the want of a supply.

At the last session of the legislature, an appropriation of \$1,800 was asked, for the purpose of securing an additional supply of water, from a large well upon a piece of land near the institution, lately purchased by the directors, on account of this well. The appropriation was made, but no part of it has been expended. The directors propose, however, to expend so much of it as may be necessary, as soon as some satisfactory and feasible plan can be adopted for that purpose. It is thought this will furnish an ample supply.

It also appears, from the books, papers and reports of the institution, that there have been expended in its support, since its opening, January 26, 1846, the following sums:

1845-46	\$2,947 54
1847-48	16,106 45
1849-50	13,638 74
1851-52	23,968 47
1853-54	25,046 28
1855-56	30,053 54
1857-58	51,710 46

1859-60	\$52,753 11
1861-62	59,587 92
1863-64	70,951 90
1865-66	93,146 02
1867	51,733 08
Total	<u>\$491,643 51</u>

The general account will then stand :

Expended for lands and buildings	\$204,920 40
Current expenses	491,643 51
Total ..	<u>\$696,563 91</u>

The total number of pupils received into this institution is 675, —twenty-four of whom were from other states—leaving 651 from our own state. Two hundred and thirty from this state, and one from Arkansas, are now in the school.

The total expenditure by the state, including land and buildings, is about \$1,070 per pupil; and the total amount expended by the state in current expenses, is about \$755 per pupil. The current expenses of 1865 and 1866 being, as above shown, \$93,146, or \$46,578 per year, and the average attendance 180, the expense per pupil was \$258 74 per annum. The total expense per pupil, for the year 1867, is stated by the principal at \$265, which is about \$10 more annually for each pupil, than the average expense of several other institutions of similar character, whose reports the committee have examined.

Of the \$51,733 08—current expenses for 1867—\$13,922 50 was paid for salaries; \$4,043 08 for wages; and \$33,767 50 for ordinary expenses.

The summer vacation includes the months of June, July, August and September. The fiscal year ends November 30th, and the year for school purposes ends in May. The school is taught thirty-five weeks each year; and the pupils, with very few exceptions, spend the vacations at home or among their friends.

As the average attendance for the year ending May, 1867, was 180, and the number of pupils in school November 30, 1867, was 231, the average attendance for the present school year will be considerably greater than the last year. And as very little, if any, additional expense for teachers and employees will be required, it is believed the average expense for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, will be about \$250 for each pupil. Should this be the case, and the average attendance be 240, which

is the maximum number which can be accommodated, then the total expense will be about \$60,000. As this would be about \$7 per pupil for each week during which the school is kept, the amount seems large; but when it is considered over 30 per cent. of the current expenses is on account of salaries and wages, and which cannot be much reduced during vacation, it will be seen that the amount is not very high.

The following are the officers and employees, with their annual salaries and wages, now employed in the institution :

1 Principal	\$1,500 00
7 Male teachers	5,820 00
5 Female teachers	2,300 00
3 Matrons.....	1,100 00
1 Clerk.....	800 00
1 Physician.....	360 00
1 Superintendent cabinet shop.....	700 00
1 Superintendent shoe shop.....	812 00
1 Engineer	600 00
1 Fireman.....	360 00
1 Gardener.....	800 00
1 Baker.....	480 00
1 Teamster.....	360 00
1 Porter.....	360 00
3 Cooks.....	744 00
2 Dining-room girls.....	288 00
1 Nurse.....	156 00
1 Laundress.....	156 00
2 Chamber maids.....	288 00
1 Visitor's attendant.....	144 00
	<hr/>
	\$18,128 00

The system of instruction in this institution was introduced into this country in the year 1817, by Dr. Gallaudet, and known as the system of De L'Epee or Sicard. It is claimed by the teachers of deaf mutes, in this country, to be superior to any other. The principal, however, informed the committee that he will be ready to adopt any other system of instruction in this school, whenever it shall be found to surpass the one now in use. It is, of course, a language of signs, with which the committee have no knowledge; and they can only join their congratulations with those of the thousands of their fellow-citizens in different parts of the state, who have witnessed the wonderful proficiency of many of these pupils, that an institution of such great efficiency and usefulness has been established, and is now so successfully dispensing its blessings to these silent sons and daughters of our state.

Concerning the government of the institution, the committee, having spent a few days at the institution during the past summer; have some personal knowledge; and they would do injustice to their own feelings, if they did not commend it to the unqualified confidence of the people of the state. The organization of the institution seems to approximate as nearly as possible to the family. The easy and unrestrained intercourse of officers and pupils, without unseemly familiarity, evinces the mutual confidence and regard that are generally considered as peculiar to a well-regulated family. No elaborate code of by-laws and regulations for the government of the institution has been adopted. Its discipline appears to be kind but firm, and the few simple rules in force are founded upon the idea, that it is for the happiness of the pupils to conform to them, instead of the idea that severe punishment will follow their violation. The school is, indeed, a well regulated family; and the uniform confidence, respect and affection manifested by the pupils to their worthy and exemplary corps of officers, show that the law of love is the bond and sign which controls them all, in their silent labors from year to year.

It is estimated by the principal that there are about 1,500 deaf mutes in the state, and that of that number about *one-third* are of suitable age to attend this school. Deducting from this number 231 now in the school, and there will still be 269 remaining unprovided for. The average age of the 231 now in school is about fourteen years.

Of this number (144) seventeen are enrolled as pupils of the institution, but for various reasons are kept at their homes—which reduces the unprovided for to 127.

SCHOOL FOR IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

Under the provisions of an act approved Feb. 15, 1865, an experimental school was authorized to be established, for the instruction and training of idiots and feeble-minded persons in this State, and was placed under the charge and direction of the directors of the institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

Five thousand dollars per annum, from March 1, 1865, to March 1, 1867, was appropriated; and the school was opened May 25, 1865.

Under the act of Feb. 28, 1867, the sum of \$14,000 per annum, from March 1, 1867, to March 1, 1869, was appropriated, for ordinary expenses, and \$3,000 for an additional building. The premises occupied by this school are rented, and the directors have secured the privilege of removing the building, contemplated by the appropriation, at their pleasure during the term of their lease.

The building has been erected, for which the above \$3,000 was appropriated, and this sum, together with \$10,000 expended in 1865 and 1866, and \$14,000 for current expenses for 1867, makes the total amount expended about \$27,000.

This school, commenced under the auspices of the directors of the deaf and dumb asylum, was an experiment. It is no longer an experiment. It is a success. Like other charitable institutions its field of operation is the state. There have been 171 applications made, by citizens of this state, for admissions. Fifty have been admitted; and there are now thirty-nine in attendance. The latter will be increased to sixty by the first of January, 1868. The school is near the institution for the deaf and dumb, and its location is a very delightful one. It is under the direct superintendence of Dr. C. T. Wilber, whose accomplishments, and zeal which he brings to the service, and the ambition he appears to have for making the school a permanent institution, afford a most encouraging guaranty that great good will be accomplished. His valuable and interesting report of December, 1866, to the directors, showing the operations of similar institutions in other states, and the proficiency made by his own pupils, constitute a strong appeal and encouragement for increased aid from the state, in behalf of this important enterprise.

ALLEN C. FULLER,
ANDREW J. HUNTER,
ELMER BALDWIN,
T. B. WAKEMAN.

The following tabular statement shows the number of pupils admitted—the number now in attendance—and the amount paid for clothing, by counties, respectively :

DEAF AND DUMB.

Counties.	Total No. pupils...	Now in attendance.	County pupils now in attendance ...	Clothing by counties.....
Adams.....	33	9	6	\$761 45
Alexander	4	3	2	.....
Bond	6	1	1	.....
Boone	1	.....	.....	29 15
Brown	4	1	.....	188 65
Bureau	6	5	.....	.....
Calhoun	1	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	3	1	.....	.....
Cass	5	1	.....	.....
Champaign	11	11	4	230 64
Christian	1	.....	.....	.....
Clark	2	1	.....	45 00
Clay.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	5	1	.....	.....
Coles.....	10	2	.....	57 25
Cook	37	17	5	577 35
Crawford.....	4	2	.....	.....
Cumberland.....	3	1	.....	.....
DeKalb	2	1	1	70 15
DeWitt	6	.....	.....	46 35
Douglas.....	1	1	.....	.....
DuPage	5	2	.....	.....
Edgar	5	1	.....	.....
Edwards .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Effingham	4	1	.....	27 60
Fayette	3	.....	.....	.....
Ford.....	1	3	.....	.....
Franklin ..	1	.....	.....	.....
Fulton.....	7	1	.....	.....
Gallatin	2	.....	.....	.....
Greene	4	1	.....	.....
Grundy	3	2	1	.....
Hamilton	3	3	1	.....
Hancock.....	16	7	1	74 75
Hardin	1	.....	.....	.....
Henderson	5	2	.....	52 65
Henry	13	7	1	75 92
Iroquois	2	1	.....	.....
Jackson.....	7	3	2	.....
Jasper	2	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Jersey.....	1	.....	.....	.....
JoDaviess.....	8	1	.....	86 83
Johnson	1	.....	.....	.....
Kane	6	4	3	303 75
Kankakee	4	3	2	.....
Kendall	2	1	.....	.....
Knox	12	4	1	169 16
Lake	3	2	.....	.....
LaSalle	14	6	1	79 35
Lawrence	2	2	.....	.....

Counties.	Total No. pupils...	Now in attendance.	County pupils now in attendance....	Clothing by counties.....
Lee ...	1	.....	.....	\$27 00
Livingston	3	3	1	40 45
Logan	4	2	.....	.....
Macon	7	3	2	73 60
Macoupin	14	5	.....	.....
Madison	13	1	1	99 27
Marion	6	5	.....	.....
Marshall	8	2	1	.....
Mason	8	2	.....	.....
Massac	1	.....	.....	.....
McDonough	9	4	1	71 15
McHenry	4	1	.....	.....
McLean	7	2	.....	69 96
Menard	12	4	1	99 30
Mercer	6	1	.....	145 47
Monroe	3	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery . . .	12	8	.....	166 50
Morgan	48	10	3	208 96
Moultrie	2	1	.....	.....
Ogle	6	4	.....	.....
Peoria	14	5	3	105 70
Perry	1	1	.....	.....
Piatt	1	.....	.....	23 00
Pike	17	2	1	.....
Pope .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulaski	1	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	5	1	.....	.....
Randolph	4	3	1	.....
Richland	9	4	1	.....
Rock Island	8	4	1	37 00
Saline	2	1	.....	.....
Sangamon	20	6	2	143 05
Schuyler	2	.....	.....	.....
Scott	8	2	.....	.....
Shelby	3	2	.....	.....
Stark	1	.....	.....	.....
St. Clair	8	2	.....	84 55
Stephenson	4	1	1	171 27
Tazewell	14	2	.....	.....
Union	2	.....	.....	.....
Vermilion	8	2	2	50 80
Wabash	2	1	.....	.....
Warren	10	1	.....	.....
Washington	10	3	3	.....
Wayne	2	1	.....	.....
White	1	1	.....	.....
Whiteside	8	2	.....	.....
Will	17	6	2	40 00
Williamson	1	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago	8	4	2	147 25
Woodford	3	1	.....	.....

States.	Total No. pupils....	Now in attendance.	County pupils now in attendance....	Clothing by counties
Arkansas	1	1	.....	.....
Wisconsin	2	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	7	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	14	.....	.....	.....
	675	231	61	\$4,680 28

IMBECILES.

Counties.	Total number of applications received up to Nov. 30, 1867. ..	Total number that have been connected with the Institution up to Nov. 30, 1867.	Total number now in the Institution, Nov. 30, 1867.
Adams	2	.....	.....
Alexander	1	.....	.....
Bond	2	1	1
Boone	3	.....	.....
Brown	1	.....	.....
Bureau	2	1	1
Calhoun .....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	4	1	1
Cass	3	.....	.....
Champaign	2	1	1
Christian	1	.....	.....
Clark	1	.....	.....
Clay	1	.....	.....
Clinton .....	.....	.....	.....
Coles .....	.....	.....	.....
Cook	26	5	5
Crawford .....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland .....	.....	.....	.....
DeKalb .....	.....	.....	.....
DeWitt	2	1	1
Douglas .....	.....	.....	.....
DuPage .....	.....	.....	.....
Edgar	1	1	1
Edwards .....	.....	.....	.....
Effingham .....	.....	.....	.....
Fayette .....	.....	.....	.....
Ford .....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	1	.....	.....
Gallatin .....	.....	.....	.....
Greene	2	2	2
Grundy .....	.....	.....	.....

Counties.	Total number of applications received up to Nov. 30, 1867....	Total number that have been connected with the Institution up to Nov. 30, 1867	Total number now in the Institution Nov. 30, 1867
Hamilton			
Hancock.....	2	1	1
Hardin			
Henderson.....			
Henry.....	3		
Iroquois			
Jackson	3	1	1
Jasper			
Jefferson			
Jersey.....	1		
Jo Daviess.....	2		
Johnson			
Kane.....	1	1	
Kankakee.....	2	1	1
Kendall			
Knox.....	7	1	1
Lake.....	2		
LaSalle.....	8	4	3
Lawrence.....	2	1	1
Lee			
Livingston	1	1	
Logan.....	1		
Macon	2	1	
Macoupin.....	3	3	3
Madison	3		
Marion	2		
Marshall.	1		
Mason.....	2		
Massac			
McDonough.....	2	1	1
McHenry	1		
McLean	6	2	2
Menard.....	3		
Mercer			
Monroe.....	1		
Montgomery	1		
Morgan.....	9	4	2
Moultrie.....			
Ogle	4		
Peoria.....	5	3	3
Perry			
Piatt.....	1		
Pike	3	1	1
Pope.....	1		
Pulaski.....	1		
Putnam			
Randolph.....			
Richland	1		
Rock Island.....			
Saline.....			
Sangamon	6	2	

Counties.	Total number of appli- cations received up to Nov. 30, 1867....	Total number that have been connected with the Institution up to Nov. 30, 1867.....	Total number now in the Institution, Nov. 30, 1867
Schuyler .....	.....	.....	.....
Scott	3	1	.....
Shelby .....	.....	.....	.....
Stark .....	.....	.....	.....
St. Clair.....	2	1	1
Stephenson ..	2	1	1
Tazewell	1	.....	.....
Union.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermilion .....	.....	.....	.....
Wabash .....	.....	.....	.....
Warren .....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	1	.....	.....
Wayne .....	.....	.....	.....
White.....	.....	.....	.....
Whiteside	2	1	1
Will	7	1	1
Williamson	1	1	.....
Winnebago	4	.....	.....
Woodford .....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	1	.....	.....
Indiana.	2	.....	.....
Iowa.	4	2	2
Michigan	1	.....	.....
Missouri.	1	1	1
Tennessee.	1	.....	.....
Wisconsin	3	.....	.....
	184	50	39

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

The institution for the education of the blind was organized under an act of January 13, 1849, which appointed five trustees to manage its affairs. The second section of the act declared the object of the corporation to be to continue and maintain the school for the education of the blind, established in Jacksonville, and to qualify, as far as practicable, that unfortunate class of persons for the enjoyment of the blessings of free government, obtaining the means of subsistence, and the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens. The 5th and 16th

sections declared that all blind persons residing in Illinois, of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction, shall be received and taught in said school, and enjoy all the benefits and privileges of the same free of charge.

The trustees were required, as early as practicable, to purchase, in or near Jacksonville, a suitable lot of ground, containing not less than ten nor more than fifty acres, and proceed to erect thereon a suitable building, and make such arrangements as were necessary for the school. For this purpose three thousand dollars were, by the 14th section of the act, appropriated "to aid in the establishment of the school;" and by the 12th section it was further provided that there should be paid to the trustees, for the use of the institution, the proceeds of a tax of one-tenth of a mill upon the taxable property of the state. This 12th section, creating the tax, was repealed February 14, 1865.

The trustees appointed by the act immediately organized, and in April of the same year seven pupils were received, in temporary quarters provided for them. During the same summer the present site, in the eastern part of the town of Jacksonville, and consisting of twenty-two acres of land, was purchased of the estate of Col. Hardin, for \$1,683 75; and in January, 1854, the building now standing upon said site was occupied for school purposes.

The main edifice is of brick, fronting to the south, 116 feet long, and 66 feet deep, and is five stories high. The first story or basement is two feet above the surface of the ground, and 12 feet high. The second story or main floor is also 12 feet high; the third 11 feet; the fourth $15\frac{1}{2}$, and the fifth 11 feet high; and under the whole building is a cellar 8 feet deep.

The building is well heated by four hot air furnaces in the cellar. There is no other provision for ventilation except outside openings.

There is also upon the premises a workshop, of brick, two stories high, 60 by 30 feet; a laundry and bake-house, of brick, two stories high, 48 by 25 feet, and a frame barn, 75 by 25 feet.

It appears from various reports, books and papers on file, that the following sums have been expended for building and improvements:

In 1849-50	\$3,863	11
1851-52	31,159	26
1853-54	28,583	52
1855-56	7,149	36
1857-58	5,665	79
1859-60	2,396	08
1861-62	2,866	99
1863-64	1,011	96
1865-66	3,704	13
1867	3,855	58
	<hr/>	
		\$90,255 78

For current expenses:

1849-50	\$5,856	21
1851-52	11,510	47
1853-54	16,761	70
1855-56	20,946	78
1857-58	24,768	79
1859-60	26,477	88
1861-62	25,020	00
1863-64	27,862	32
1865-66	35,645	25
1867	25,043	37
	<hr/>	
		\$219,892 77

Less received from sales of manufactured articles, and receipts at institution to Dec. 1, 1867,

21,403	22
<hr/>	
	198,489 55
	<hr/>
	\$228,745 33

Since the opening of this school, in 1849, there have been three hundred and one pupils admitted; and prior to December 1, 1866, one hundred and ninety-nine had completed their course of instruction and returned to their homes; and five had died. There are now in the institution eighty-two, and that number is all that can be comfortably accommodated.

It will thus be seen that there has been expended, for lands, buildings and current expenses, about \$960 for each pupil received; and as *current expenses* for each pupil received, about \$660.

The current expense account for year ending December 1, 1867, was \$25,043 37, less \$1,927 39, received from sales, etc.; and the average attendance, 80; showing the annual expense, per pupil, for past year, was \$228. The school is taught 42 weeks each year, and the friends of the pupils are required to take charge of and provide for them during vacation.

There are at present employed at the institution the following officers and employees :

1 Superintendent, annual salary	\$1,000	and board.
1 Matron.....	400	“
1 Ass't Matron...	250	“
1 Assistant in shop	480	“
4 Teachers, total salary.....	2,900	
11 Employees, “	2,136	
	<hr/> \$7,166	

These salaries appear entirely reasonable, and the committee are satisfied that, although everything needful is done to make these pupils comfortable, yet there is no extravagance, and the utmost care seems to be taken to secure economy in every department. The genial and worthy superintendent, and his accomplished lady, who is the matron, appear to be untiring in their kindness, and with singleness of purpose devote their time and talents to maintain good order, and exert a truly parental influence over the school.

So far the institution seems to have fully answered the beneficent purposes intended in its creation; and it is a gratifying fact that, for several years past, no blind person, of suitable age to be instructed, has been refused admission. There is not the same difficulty in ascertaining the number of blind in the state, as was experienced in enumerating the insane. The census of 1860 shows that there were then 475 blind persons in the state; and that of that number there were but nine under five years; 26 between five and ten; 29 between ten and fifteen, and 53 between fifteen and twenty. There were 83 between twenty and thirty, and 64 between thirty and forty, and 40 between forty and fifty years.

Of the 80 in the institution in January last, three were nine years old; 53 between ten and twenty years; 23 between twenty and thirty years, and one forty years. Of the 82 in the institution December 3, 1867, there were four aged nine years; eight aged ten years, and three aged eleven years. Forty-four were females, of an average age of fifteen and three-seventh years; thirty males, in literary department, of average of fourteen years, and eight males learning the broom trade, of average of twenty-four years.

Referring to the statistics of the deaf and dumb, it will be seen that the average age of the blind is considerably greater than the deaf and dumb, in school; and after making allowance (by increase of population) of the number of the blind, from 1860, it is evident that the number of this class in the state is far less than deaf and dumb; and is accounted for, principally, from the fact that blindness arises more especially as a consequence of disease and exposure of adult life, and from age, while deaf-muteism is generally a consequence of diseases of childhood.

ALLEN C. FULLER,
ANDREW J. HUNTER,
ELMER BALDWIN,
T. B. WAKEMAN.

The following tabular statement shows the number admitted, and the number now in attendance, by counties, respectively:

COUNTIES.	Total admitted.	Number present	COUNTIES.	Total admitted.	Number present
Adams	8	...	Gallatin	2	...
Alexander	2	...	Greene	8	3
Bond	1	...	Grundy .....	...	...
Boone.....	4	1	Hamilton	1	...
Brown ..	3	...	Hancock..	2	1
Bureau	1	1	Hardin.....	1	...
Calhoun.....	2	...	Henderson .....	...	...
Carroll	2	1	Henry	1	...
Cass.....	3	1	Iroquois .....	...	...
Champaign.....	1	1	Jackson..	3	1
Christian	4	3	Jasper .....	...	...
Clark .....	...	...	Jefferson	3	...
Clay	2	1	Jersey.....	4	3
Clinton ..	...	...	Jo Daviess	2	...
Coles.....	...	...	Johnson	1	...
Cook	25	6	Kane	3	1
Crawford	3	1	Kankakee	1	...
Cumberland	2	...	Kendall.....	2	2
DeKalb	2	...	Knox.....	5	1
DeWitt	1	...	Lake	4	2
Douglas.....	1	...	LaSalle	3	1
DuPage.....	2	...	Lawrence	2	...
Edgar	3	1	Lee .....	...	...
Edwards .....	...	...	Livingston	1	1
Effingham .....	...	...	Logan	3	1
Fayette	3	1	Macon.....	3	...
Ford .....	...	...	Macoupin	9	4
Franklin ..	3	...	Madison	4	1
Fulton	4	...	Marion	6	1

COUNTIES.	Total admitted.	Number present	COUNTIES.	Total admitted.	Number present
Marshall	3	2	Saline	1	....
Mason	7	3	Sangamon.....	10	7
Massac .....	....	....	Schuyler.....	1	....
McDonough	2	....	Scott	5	....
McHenry	2	....	Shelby.....	2	1
McLean	7	1	Stark	2	....
Menard	2	1	St. Clair	3	1
Mercer	3	....	Stephenson.....	6	4
Monroe	3	1	Tazewell	4	2
Montgomery.....	....	....	Union	2	....
Morgan	12	4	Vermilion.....	3	....
Moultrie .....	....	....	Wabash.....	1	....
Ogle	2	....	Warren.....	....	....
Peoria	3	2	Washington.....	....	....
Perry.....	3	...	Wayne	3	1
Piatt .....	....	....	White	7	6
Pike	15	3	Whiteside .	3	....
Pope .....	....	....	Will.....	6	....
Pulaski .....	....	....	Williamson.....	....	....
Putnam	1	1	Winnebago.....	5	1
Randolph	3	....	Woodford.....	....	....
Richland.....	2	....		
Rock Island ..	4	....	Total	301	82

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

The foregoing reports and evidence and papers relating thereto, having been referred to the Committee on State Institutions of the House, said Committee would respectfully report that the *evidence* relates solely to the management of the Hospital for the Insane, and that the report of the committee of investigation contains a fair and substantial abstract of so much of said evidence as appears necessary to an understanding of the subjects of the investigation.

From an examination of said reports and evidence, we are satisfied that the investigation was thorough and impartial, and adopt the conclusions arrived at by said investigating committee.

February 20, 1869.

H. C. CHILDS, *Chairman*
SAMUEL WILEY,
GEO. GAYLORD,
CHARLES G. READE,
E. H. TALBOTT,
C. W. MARSH,
GEO. W. PARKER,
A. KINYON,
N. R. CASEY,
JOHN W. ROSS,
S. R. SALTONSTALL,
JOS. COOPER,

Committee on State Institutions of the House.

The undersigned, Committee on State Institutions of the Senate, in compliance with a joint resolution of this General Assembly, directing them to report an abstract of the testimony

taken by the Committee, appointed by the 25th General Assembly, to investigate the affairs of the Hospital for the Insane, and other State Institutions, respectfully report :

That they have adopted the abstract of the evidence as found in the report of said Investigating Committee, to his excellency, the Governor, and have caused the said report to be printed in full ; and herewith submit the same for the consideration of the Senate.

JOHN McNULTA, *Chairman.*

JOHN H. ADDAMS,

WILLIAM PATTON,

J. D. WARD,

T. A. BOYD,

J. L. TINCHER,

S. R. CHITTENDEN,

JAS. M. EPLER,

J. J. R. TURNEY,

Committee on State Institutions for the Senate.



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REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE ON



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